

4p

**HIGH & DRY**  
Really Dry Gin

# THE GUARDIAN

London

Monday July 19 1971

4p

**GUNN**  
(HOLDINGS) LIMITED  
CRANE HIRE

## Cabinet likely to subsidise price restraint

By IAN AITKEN

The Chancellor's "mini-Budget," which will be outlined to the Cabinet tomorrow before Mr Barber makes his statement in the Commons at 2 p.m., is expected to make it clear that the difficulties of the nationalised industries in following the CBI's programme of price restraint will not be allowed to stand in the way of a reflationary boost to the economy.

Leaders of the nationalised industries are understood to have told Mr Barber they are ready to fall in with private industry in holding down price increases maximum of 5 per cent—provided the Government is prepared to help them with the inevitable deficits.

The evidence is that Ministers are prepared to provide the necessary help—of the Government's past stand against subsidising State enterprises—rather than abandon the move towards reflation. Not least among the Government's reasons for pressing on with the reflationary package is the anxiety of Ministers to

## German abortion ban

EST GERMAN mother of children has been fined marks (about £34) in a penguin, West Germany, for an abortion in London. Her former husband, a 200 marks for and abetting her. The said that although a ze could be expected in West German law on abortion, every court was still by it.

## Last house

MIDLANDS area is of the 20,000-strong National Association of Retail, Television and Employees yesterday a nationwide closure of as if there is no movement in the 5 per cent already rejected by union.

## Nut case

USE they are cond sexual stimulants, and peanut butter been banned from a nesburg girls' high school. According to a nutri-advisey organisation, in has been ordered by school's headmistress. A sman for the organisation there was no proof were stimulants.

## World banking

ARDIAN Special Report rld banking—examines the City of n's role in Europe and undercover negotiations up to the next meet- of the International ary Fund.



Mr Anthony Barber, who presents his mini-Budget today, gave his autograph during a stroll in St James's Park yesterday. His wife Jean is on the right.

## Israel gives refuge to beaten guerrillas

From our Correspondent: Beirut, July 18

Palestinian leaders claimed here today that their guerrillas have fled to the Israeli-held west bank of the Jordan to escape King Hussein's army. In Amman, the Jordanian Government said guerrillas who fled to the west bank were Israeli spies who had infiltrated the commandos' ranks.

The rival announcements were made as the guerrillas all but admitted defeat in a five-day battle during which the King's troops have driven them from their bases astride the main Jordan-Syria road and into the Jordan river valley.

A spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution in Beirut said a number of guerrillas crossed the river after the army massacred some of their comrades. The army assembled the guerrillas in one spot on surrender terms, then shot them, down with heavy machine-guns, he said.

This started a move to the west bank. A least 88 guerrillas crossed over "preferring to die at the hands of the Israelis than to be massacred by their Arab brothers," they wanted, he said, "to die on the soil of their country."

The official Jordanian version centred on a telegram it said was intercepted by military intelligence. The cable, addressed to Yasser Arafat, reportedly said, "70 men gathered on the west bank and were taken by helicopter into Israeli-occupied territory."

Amman Radio said they were agents planted among the resistance groups after training in Israel. More than 300 spies were at loose in the commando movement.

Admissions by the guerrillas today that large numbers of their men have been captured by the Jordan army reinforced Jordanian claims that the guerrillas have lost another, and perhaps the last, major battle with Hussein's Bedouins.

Eyewitnesses said the guerrillas are now wedged into a strip of land where they are totally under army control. This is an area on the side of the river bank, above the heavily cultivated valley bottom and between the army-patrolled valley road and the main Amman-Jerash road. Here the commandos are impotent.

Their freedom of movement—including operations across the river—is totally controlled by the army. They are also cut off from their Syrian supply lines.

UPT ADDS FROM Tel Aviv: One of Israel's authorities on Arab affairs, Mr Ehud Yaari, told Israel Radio "This is the end for the guerrillas. This has put an end for all practical purposes to the effectiveness of

## South Africa nearly Nazi, say clergy

From STANLEY UYS, Cape Town, July 18

Forty-five South African clergymen and leading laymen of many denominations have written an "open letter to South Africa" in which they say the country is closer to Nazi Germany than most people realise.

The writers say the reason for the letter is to call "people" back from the abyss of disaster, and because, as Christians, they feel compelled to "speak out."

Among the signatories are Canon F. Findley, Anglican, the Rev. Douglas Bax, Presbyterian, Professor A. M. Hugo, Dutch Reform, who is Professor of Classics at the University of Cape Town, and the Rev. Theo Kotze, director of the multi-racial, Ecumenical Christian Institute in Cape Province.

"Making comparison between Nazi Germany and South Africa is painful for us," they say, "but such comparisons are infinitely more painful for those who suffer, because they are true."

Listing the comparisons, the letter said that both in South Africa and Nazi Germany, nationalism was confined to those who were "racially akin" to each other. It was a "neurotic nationalism."

Both systems had "national messianism" in common and both stressed the importance of "racial purity."

The African reserves in South Africa were similar to the "labour reservoirs" that Germany had created in the country surrounding it, it said.

The open letter draws comparison with the way Hitler dismantled the rule of law in Germany, dispensed with the courts, and imprisoned or banned people without trial; with Germany's police-informer system; with the dismissal of Western civilisation as being decadent liberalism; with the use of State-controlled radio for propaganda services; the imposition of censorship, and the teaching of distorted history in the schools; and with the constant invoking of "Christianity" to justify State policy.

Plan for inter-racial parliament denied, page 3.

## TV, radio—2

Arts	8	Motoring	19
Business	18	Overseas	2, 3
EEC	4, 5	Sport	19-21
Education	6	Women	9
Home	6, 7	Xwords	12, 21
Horner	12		

Classified—12

## Hippies flee Ibiza

From our Correspondent

Madrid, July 18

HUNDREDS of hippies are fleeing from Ibiza, after their violent clash with police on Friday night. The battle occurred at the village of Santa Eulalia del Rio, when Robert Berge, aged 44, a Californian known as "Blind Bob," held a birthday party for his hippie family. Some 300 youths, including many Britons, attended and a fight started with the villagers.

Most inhabitants of Ibiza resent hippies, and disapprove of their alleged sexual, drug-addictive, and insanitary habits. They also resent the hippies' lack of cash.

Armed police reinforcements were called when "Blind Bob's" party got out of control, and shots were fired. A number of the young people were injured but a US consular official said today that he had no confirmed reports of gunshot wounds. The injuries, it appears, were caused by police truncheons.

Reports that one young American was shot dead and that two other people received bullet wounds, are denied by the police and by the local hospitals.

Fifty-seven of the hippies were arrested and several hundred others decided they had had enough. They now appear to be heading for Amsterdam.

Police said the 57 detained included 22 women and were from Britain, the United States, Canada, Holland, France, West Germany, and Spain.

## Wilson leaves no broken fences

By KEITH HARPER

ohody's surprise at all, John came down more against the Common at the Labour Party's conference on Saturday. He took the Labour to the brink of opposition without coming completely.

leaves the way clear for son to be seen to ha the party into opposing "not rather than being into opposition by the and the Parliamentary Party. Mr Wilson's lieutenant, Mr Callaghan, made it possible by the conference to refuse back of standing which would have Mr Alf Morris, MP for shaw, to have presented a rejecting entry. Mr was therefore protected the whole hog.

the four-day debate in next week, party will compile a report on the National the on July 28. From it will be a statement of opposition to the This will be sent out to party and unions commendation for adoption of the normal Labour Party NEC. Mr Wilson will drop all pretence and an attack with no holds on the terms agreed by rics.

Wilson's speech at the end of a hot, stuffy day in the Central Hall, Westminster, was skilful if overlong. It was not made to excite the conference as much as the full-blooded speeches of Mr Michael Foot and Mr John Mackintosh from opposite sides of the Common Market fence.

As in his Newtown speech, Mr Wilson said that he regarded it as his most important duty to maintain party unity. The party should emerge from the Common Market issue united and vigorous, and able to press home "our determined attack on the present Conservative Government." The Opposition leader reiterated what he has said before about the Government; namely that Mr Heath had broken his election promises and was desperately trying to get into Europe to cover up his shortcomings.

Mr Jenkins sat as composedly a few seats away as Mr Wilson dispelled any lingering doubts that his attitude against the Market is hardening day by day. Mr Wilson firmly rejected the assertion "wherever they come from—that the terms accepted by Mr Heath were the accepted Labour asked for. "It is irresponsible for anyone who knows the facts to assert otherwise," he declared, no doubt recalling the remarks of George Thomson, who had earlier told conference that as Minister for Europe he would have recommended Labour to accept the terms.

Looking for support from the left-wing Mr Wilson also he will probably stand for re-election when Labour MPs vote for the new Shadow Cabinet at the beginning of the new Parliamentary session in November.

Although they are reconciled to defeat at the hands of the big unions at the annual party conference in October, they are now convinced that the constituency parties are beginning to move in their direction, and that the mood of the rank and file is changing.

## Union may expel 500

By our Labour Staff

Post Office workers' leaders are to discipline and possibly expel the first batch of 10,000 members who worked during the strike this year.

At an executive meeting next week, Mr Tom Jackson, UPW general secretary, will discuss with his colleagues the position of 500 members from East Anglia who refused to join the strike. It is almost certain they will be expelled. Feeling is so strong among the rest of the membership, who held out for seven weeks, that firm action is bound to be taken against the miscreants. The UPW membership is a well-disciplined and loyal force, and the leadership is ready to face a 5 per cent drop in its membership in order to assert the union's authority.

Members who disheveled the strike call have all received letters telling them to explain their actions. If they wish, they can appear before the executive to put their case. Under union rules the executive can fine, suspend or expel members. There is a right of appeal to the UPW's annual conference.

Many of them worked in the country areas and in telephone exchanges.

Divided though it is on Europe, the voice of the Labour Party still has variety and character.

**The classic drink comes in a dark green bottle with a foil top. It comes cold. It comes sparkling. And it comes expensive.**

Champagne has a similar reputation.

**LOWENBRAU**  
The world's most exclusive and expensive beer.

Lowenbrau Ltd, 124-126 Denmark Hill, London SE5. Tel: 01-733 1161/6











4 THE GUARDIAN Monday July 19 1971

# Unions fear Tory route to Europe Why Wilson thinks the present EEC terms are not good enough

By HELLA PICK

MOST of the British trade unions have managed to arrive at an awkward sort of harmony over the Common Market. They are not united, because of deep-seated and varied differences of opinion, but they are united in their opposition to the Tory route to Europe. The unions among them—appear to be sitting on an uncomfortable fence.

But, significantly, in the talking and shouting that has gone on in recent weeks, only two shrill voices—those of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and of the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union—have been raised so far in complete support.

Waverers apart, their combined membership of less than a million faces the dual might of the Transport and General Workers' and the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the two largest unions, with something like 2.75 million each. These two are supported by unions across a wide range of industries, including the boiler-makers, the biggest printing union, most of the smaller unions in engineering, and a selection of white-collar unions, including Mr. Clive Jenkins' Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs.

On sheer voting strength alone, then, there is no doubt where the TUC, affiliated unions stand on Europe.

Leftwingers in the trade union movement have tended, in previous arguments about EEC, to be caught up in a doctrinaire conflict. On the one hand, some have argued that the Common Market represents capitalism at its biggest (therefore its worst); on the other, entry into Europe has been proclaimed as a step towards social nationalism, and an opportunity for stronger ties with workers' movements abroad.

But the protests now being thundered from left, right, and centre in the trade union movement spring from economic objections and policies that have their roots in the policies adopted so far by the Government at home.

Mr. Jack Jones, general-secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union and a leading anti-marketeer, has described the Government's White Paper on EEC entry as a mishmash of generalisations which fails to deal adequately with his members' worries about the effect of EEC membership on their jobs and living standards.

This is the first plank in the unions' anti-market platform: that the White Paper leaves unanswered a number of important questions, and does little to allay the fears of those already unemployed, or fearing for the future of their jobs. As one union official put it: "It's no good telling a chap who is about to be made redundant at the Upper Clyde shipyards that the Common Market will open new opportunities. He wants the opportunity of a new job now."

There is little doubt that the unions, collectively, were predisposed to adopt an anti-market stance because of the Government's continued refusal to reflate the home economy. Apart from the fact that an unemployed list of 750,000—probably reaching a million by early next year—is an unsound base from which to project Britain into EEC (so the argument runs), the problems of the jobless themselves deserve attention first.

Mr. Victor Feather, the TUC's general-secretary, gloomily predicts that the problems of Britain's high unemployment areas, such as Scotland and the North-east, will be aggravated, not helped, by EEC entry. He angrily accuses the Government of deliberately refusing to allow the home economy to benefit from an improved balance of payments, so that it can use the cash benefits to buy the nation into Europe.

As long as unemployment continues at its present uncomfortable level, Mr. Feather claims, the unions will be unable to persuade their members to participate in the sort of productivity deals that are essential if British industry is to be competitive in Europe.

Nor, he might have added, are the unions trying very hard to do that at the moment: one of the automatic reactions to rising unemployment has already been a detected resistance among union negotiators to new pay deals that include productivity strings.

Rising prices as a result of EEC entry worry most unions, as does the prospect of a halt being called to further nationalisation. In particular, the nationalisation issue troubles the boiler-makers who see public ownership as the only hope for an ailing shipbuilding industry.

The electricians' union alone has decided to ballot its 383,000 members to see what they—as opposed to the union executive—think about the Common Market. While the decision has, conveniently, meant that the electricians have been able to abstain from commitment in any vote taken in the labour movement at the moment—arguing that their members' views must be made known first—it nevertheless remains a fact that at the end of the day the electricians will be the only union able to boast an accurate reflection of its members' views.

This is, possibly, the main criticism that can be made of the unions' tactical approach to the Common Market issue. The great debate that has for long been demanded by most union leaders, "when the terms of entry are known," is being conducted in executive committee-rooms and conference halls by those to whom political considerations are often as strong as industrial or social ones.

The debate has yet to reach the factory floor where it belongs, and shows little sign of doing so unless the unions that are demanding a

referendum practise a little of what they preach and ballot their members. Furthermore, the unions have shown little sign so far of looking beyond the debate itself to the eventuality of Britain's becoming an EEC member. Britain would add to the Common Market's present labour force something like 25.5 million new workers, 10 million of whom will be represented by British trade unions.

The British labour force within EEC would be roughly the same as that of Germany, which is at present the largest national work force in the Common Market, all of which ought to give unions in this country a keen interest in international organisation and cooperation.

Internationally, the trade union movement is not at its best: Europe is split between the anti-Communist International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Communist-orientated World Federation of Trade Unions, between whom there is considerable friction over spheres of influence.

Car and chemical workers in Britain and Europe have cooperated in some recent disputes. The threat by Henry Ford a few months ago to move production out of Britain brought the strongest promise of support from Europe for the British Ford strikers, and probably did as much as anything else to bring vehicle workers in Britain and Europe closer together.

But there remains a dearth of ideas for making British unions more international in their day-to-day operations, even though some experienced observers believe that the first European car workers' agreement is only a matter of a few years away.

The British union movement could reasonably argue that in the past few years it has been so occupied on the domestic front—two industrial relations Bills and a Prices and Incomes Act have kept it fairly busy—that there has not been much time to build organisational bridges into Europe.

The TUC-affiliated unions, however, have a great deal of experience and expertise to offer a European trade union movement which is diffuse by their standards. And the need for a tighter European trade union movement will increase whether Britain enters EEC or not—but particularly if it does, as unions everywhere are to meet on an equal basis the expanding multinational companies.

Mr. Harold Wilson told the Labour Party conference on Saturday that the entry terms now before Parliament are not the terms that he would have recommended. But those members of the Shadow Cabinet who were most closely involved with Britain's attempts to join the Community think differently.

Mr. George Thomson, who would have been Labour's negotiator, has said he would have accepted the terms. So has Lord George-Brown, who was with Mr. Wilson on the tour to sound out the Governments of the Six before deciding to make the 1967 application.

Mr. Michael Stewart, who was Foreign Secretary during much of the relevant period, as well as Mr. Harold Lever, the Shadow Minister for Europe, have both said they could live with the terms now negotiated. But Mr. Wilson has now told them that if the present terms are seen in the light of the Labour Government's 1967 application, the suggestion that they can be approved is "irresponsible."

Mr. Wilson's attack on the terms negotiated by the Conservative Government concentrated on four key issues—budget contributions, capital movements, sugar, and New Zealand. He also mentioned fisheries and regional policy, and went on to question the character of the Community.

He thought that Mr. Heath might want to use Community membership to establish a European nuclear defence force that would give Germany a hand on the nuclear trigger.

Objectively, Mr. Wilson's attack must be set against the political background of, first, the Labour Government's, and now Mr. Heath's, effort to bring Britain into the EEC. During their soundings before the 1967 application, the six countries told Mr. Wilson and Mr. Brown that they must, as a precondition, accept the Treaty of Rome and subsequent decisions under that Treaty.

It was made plain that negotiations would have to be limited to transitional measures to help Britain adapt to membership, and safeguards for Commonwealth countries. Mr. Wilson was left under no illusion that Britain, while she was negotiating for membership, would be able to seek changes in the common agricultural policy or in any other major Community policy. The negotiations were to be about temporary matters, not about permanent change.

What Britain might do as a member of the Community was another matter. Clearly Mr. Heath has acted on the advice of M. Jean Monnet, his always given: Get in first, and then attempt to negotiate on the fundamentals as a member of the club with equal standing.

Mr. Wilson reminded the Labour Conference that his 1967 soundings led him to recommend the application to join the Community. In that application, Britain "in principle" accepted the Treaty of Rome and all subsequent decisions.

Essentially what Mr. Wilson was seeking was political assurance—rather than economic advantage—that the principle of British membership would not run up against another French veto. In the event, he obtained strong support from five community countries, while from General de Gaulle, he believed that he had just enough encouragement to make the application worth while. De Gaulle eventually said "No" for a second time, and the veto came before the Labour Government had been able to embark on detailed negotiations.

Initiative At the Hague summit in 1969, M. Pompidou, now president of France, took the initiative in proposing new enlargement talks. He made it clear that he would be acceptable to France only if the others first agreed on the so-called completion of the Community, which involved agreement on a system of financing the Community's budget.

That system meant that the Community would become self-financing and would no longer be dependent on annual votes of money by national parliaments. This was agreed just before Christmas 1969 and set out that the Community's budget would be fed from the proceeds of each member's customs revenues, import levies on food imports from countries outside the EEC, and from a small percentage of a value added tax. The Community gave itself a transition period until 1978 before the system would become fully operative. Meanwhile contributions would be drawn from these sources, but would be limited by a key that related to

the gross national product of each member State.

In February, 1970, the Labour Government drew up its White Paper on the estimated costs of joining the Community. The officials involved in those estimates were broadly speaking the same people who had been concerned with the negotiations now, and who helped to draw up the latest White Paper.

In 1970, it was decided by the Labour Government to put in estimates of the overall balance of payments, which was admitted that these were subject to wide margins of inevitable error. This time, the Conservative Government decided that figures should be put in only where they could be reasonably well estimated, and that there should be no attempt to estimate the effect on trade and on the overall cost to the balance of payments.

Mr. Wilson is now claiming that the Government has in fact made a calculation—that the balance of payments deficit in 1978 would amount to a minimum of £500 million a year, and that Mr. Heath is deliberately suppressing this figure because it is higher than the economy can reasonably bear.

The Government strongly denies that there are any suppressed estimates of the overall balance of payments costs. Obviously, the Treasury has been making calculations, but the conclusion has been that there were too many unknown factors to make any realistic estimate.

The Government does not accept that the cost to Britain of the common agricultural policy—even during the transition period—has been underestimated. A negotiating change in that policy or in the Community's financial rules, it was made clear to Mr. Heath, would be to consider this in the context of the enlargement negotiations.

Mr. Wilson's second reason for quarrelling with the terms negotiated by the Conservative Government is over the question of capital movement. Mr. Wilson claimed "on Saturday" that Mr. Rippon had greatly endangered our reserves, our ability to build up capital investment in industry. The question of capital movement is very complicated and depends on confidence in the British economy as well as on the regulations.

The EEC is committed to free movement of capital, but it is not yet fully implemented so a policy and members have let themselves important safeguards. Moreover, if British joins, the whole question of capital movement is bound to be reviewed in the light of negotiations on the future of the sterling balances, as well as progress towards the EEC now dormant projects in economic and monetary union.

Both the Labour and the Conservative Governments have always maintained that Commonwealth interests must be safeguarded. Mr. Wilson no says he would have insisted on better terms than Mr. Heath obtained, but he has not spelled out what kind of "bindu arrangements" he would have sought. He suggested that had obtained an impression from the Six during his 1969 soundings that they would be much more for New Zealand. But there is no evidence in France—especially in General de Gaulle—has been in a generous mood about New Zealand.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the Community, a French realisation that a British Government needed a seal of approval from the New Zealand Government, before could recommend the terms to Parliament. The New Zealand Government has approved just as the sugar-producing countries of the Commonwealth have endorsed the terms reviewing their situation in the Commonwealth sugar agreement expires.

Realism The French concessions Luxembourg last month were further than Britain's negotiators had expected. This the result of President Pompidou's political decision to bring Britain into the



Labour still lacked a stance on EEC entry after Saturday's conference. Neither anti- nor pro-Marketeers won the day: the only success went to the NEC, which gained itself more time. Mr Wilson is to put a 'clear proposal' before the NEC on July 28. The party conference in October will make the 'definite decision.'

# Labour and EEC

Report by GEOFFREY WHITELEY and MALCOLM STUART

The Labour Party executive gained a tactical victory in the opening minutes of the special Labour conference on the Common Market in London on Saturday when they were able to put off the decision on whether to join the EEC until the party conference in October.

Mr Alfred Morris, MP for Lancashire, Wythenshawe, said he would support the executive's decision to refer the question to the party conference. He said the executive's decision was a "clear proposal" and that the party conference in October would make the "definite decision."

Mr Morris said the executive's decision was a "clear proposal" and that the party conference in October would make the "definite decision."

Mr Morris said the executive's decision was a "clear proposal" and that the party conference in October would make the "definite decision."

## Missionary zeal

After Mr Heath had seen "ompidou" he returned from the conference with the zeal of a missionary stepping ashore to convert the natives. The Parliamentary Labour Party, assisted by some Tory backbenchers, wanted an immediate decision on whether to join the EEC.

We are going to have a full examination of the issue in the Commons next week. We will produce a report, a deal of information. We then have our own monthly magazine and reach our conclusions and publish them.

When the Commons next week will produce a report, a deal of information. We then have our own monthly magazine and reach our conclusions and publish them.

When the Commons next week will produce a report, a deal of information. We then have our own monthly magazine and reach our conclusions and publish them.

When the Commons next week will produce a report, a deal of information. We then have our own monthly magazine and reach our conclusions and publish them.

When the Commons next week will produce a report, a deal of information. We then have our own monthly magazine and reach our conclusions and publish them.

When the Commons next week will produce a report, a deal of information. We then have our own monthly magazine and reach our conclusions and publish them.

When the Commons next week will produce a report, a deal of information. We then have our own monthly magazine and reach our conclusions and publish them.

When the Commons next week will produce a report, a deal of information. We then have our own monthly magazine and reach our conclusions and publish them.

When the Commons next week will produce a report, a deal of information. We then have our own monthly magazine and reach our conclusions and publish them.

When the Commons next week will produce a report, a deal of information. We then have our own monthly magazine and reach our conclusions and publish them.

When the Commons next week will produce a report, a deal of information. We then have our own monthly magazine and reach our conclusions and publish them.

When the Commons next week will produce a report, a deal of information. We then have our own monthly magazine and reach our conclusions and publish them.

When the Commons next week will produce a report, a deal of information. We then have our own monthly magazine and reach our conclusions and publish them.

When the Commons next week will produce a report, a deal of information. We then have our own monthly magazine and reach our conclusions and publish them.

When the Commons next week will produce a report, a deal of information. We then have our own monthly magazine and reach our conclusions and publish them.

When the Commons next week will produce a report, a deal of information. We then have our own monthly magazine and reach our conclusions and publish them.

white collar workers, supported Mr Morris. The vote for the National Executive Committee was won when the National Union of Mineworkers decided that, although they were against the Common Market, they had no mandate to vote against the conference agenda.

Then the debate opened, with Mr Ian Mikardo as chairman picking pro- and anti-Marketeers in turn. For the most part he managed to work to a logical basis, inviting arguments from constituencies, MPs, unions, and the many other groups represented at the conference.

PRO: First, in favour of the market, came Mr Stanley Henig, former MP for Lancaster. He believed that only socialism on an international scale could cope with the "transnational companies" which he believed were now dominating world trade.

"I believe that socialism in one country alone is an impossibility. I believe if we get several countries together then we can get a socialist system," he said.

ANTI: Mr Ray Epps, from Brighton, Kemp Town, said the Labour movement wanted no part of a capitalist Europe. "The working people of this

country will have to bear the brunt of the price of entry into an improved standard of living for their families," he said.

PRO: Mr Roy Grantham, of the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union, said that any effective United Nations Organisation would have to be based on 10 or 12 roughly equal groups in the world, of which Western Europe should be one. He said that Europe's former colonies should be able to benefit from our wealth by terms of association.

ANTI: Mr Richard Brighshaw, general secretary of the printworkers union, NATSOPA, claimed the Conservatives were using brainwashing methods to drive Britain panic-stricken into Europe.

There was a demand for a vote. The result — for Mr Morris' motion 2,624,000 to 1,165,000. The Trans and General Workers' Union and the Engineers, led by Mr Clive Jenkins's

country will have to bear the brunt of the price of entry into an improved standard of living for their families," he said.

PRO: Mr Roy Grantham, of the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union, said that any effective United Nations Organisation would have to be based on 10 or 12 roughly equal groups in the world, of which Western Europe should be one. He said that Europe's former colonies should be able to benefit from our wealth by terms of association.

ANTI: Mr Richard Brighshaw, general secretary of the printworkers union, NATSOPA, claimed the Conservatives were using brainwashing methods to drive Britain panic-stricken into Europe.

There was a demand for a vote. The result — for Mr Morris' motion 2,624,000 to 1,165,000. The Trans and General Workers' Union and the Engineers, led by Mr Clive Jenkins's

country will have to bear the brunt of the price of entry into an improved standard of living for their families," he said.

PRO: Mr Roy Grantham, of the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union, said that any effective United Nations Organisation would have to be based on 10 or 12 roughly equal groups in the world, of which Western Europe should be one. He said that Europe's former colonies should be able to benefit from our wealth by terms of association.

ANTI: Mr Richard Brighshaw, general secretary of the printworkers union, NATSOPA, claimed the Conservatives were using brainwashing methods to drive Britain panic-stricken into Europe.

There was a demand for a vote. The result — for Mr Morris' motion 2,624,000 to 1,165,000. The Trans and General Workers' Union and the Engineers, led by Mr Clive Jenkins's

country will have to bear the brunt of the price of entry into an improved standard of living for their families," he said.

PRO: Mr Roy Grantham, of the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union, said that any effective United Nations Organisation would have to be based on 10 or 12 roughly equal groups in the world, of which Western Europe should be one. He said that Europe's former colonies should be able to benefit from our wealth by terms of association.

ANTI: Mr Richard Brighshaw, general secretary of the printworkers union, NATSOPA, claimed the Conservatives were using brainwashing methods to drive Britain panic-stricken into Europe.

There was a demand for a vote. The result — for Mr Morris' motion 2,624,000 to 1,165,000. The Trans and General Workers' Union and the Engineers, led by Mr Clive Jenkins's

country will have to bear the brunt of the price of entry into an improved standard of living for their families," he said.

PRO: Mr Roy Grantham, of the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union, said that any effective United Nations Organisation would have to be based on 10 or 12 roughly equal groups in the world, of which Western Europe should be one. He said that Europe's former colonies should be able to benefit from our wealth by terms of association.

ANTI: Mr Richard Brighshaw, general secretary of the printworkers union, NATSOPA, claimed the Conservatives were using brainwashing methods to drive Britain panic-stricken into Europe.

There was a demand for a vote. The result — for Mr Morris' motion 2,624,000 to 1,165,000. The Trans and General Workers' Union and the Engineers, led by Mr Clive Jenkins's

country will have to bear the brunt of the price of entry into an improved standard of living for their families," he said.

PRO: Mr Roy Grantham, of the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union, said that any effective United Nations Organisation would have to be based on 10 or 12 roughly equal groups in the world, of which Western Europe should be one. He said that Europe's former colonies should be able to benefit from our wealth by terms of association.

ANTI: Mr Richard Brighshaw, general secretary of the printworkers union, NATSOPA, claimed the Conservatives were using brainwashing methods to drive Britain panic-stricken into Europe.

the Milford Haven fishing industry. Mr Curry claimed there were now serious doubts on whether the economy of Britain was ready for entry.

"I believe we shall regret entry," he added. "I remember Nye Bevan saying, 'You do not tame the forests of the jungle by planting more trees.' To enter will mean putting our own economic future at risk."

Then came the first vision from above. Labour's MPs and parliamentary candidates sat in a gallery above the main floor of Central Hall, with their own microphone but without a warning light to tell them that the five minutes allowed for each speaker were up. First it was the turn of Labour's former Common Market negotiator, Mr George Thomson, MP for Dundee East.

PRO: Mr Thomson said that, although the terms offered were not ideal, "in the Labour Government we did not expect ideal terms to come out. Every trade unionist here knows that you

never get perfect terms from a bargaining session. You do not go into negotiations prepared to accept only perfect terms. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

mean the abandonment of the 125-year-old policy of cheap food for this country, a switch from the cheapest sources to the inefficient farms of Europe.

"Indeed, it would be surprising if terms could be negotiated in favour of the people of this country," he said. "The Six agreed on their agricultural policy in 1970 as a clear advance to Britain joining the community."

The contribution system of the Common Agricultural Policy would mean an additional burden across our balance of payments. From the end of the transitional period this would mean sums that could not be less than £400 millions a year and could rise to £700 millions a year.

ANTI: The most powerful union voice in the land against the Market is that of Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and he said that his union had declared that the terms would seriously increase prices, increase unemployment, and destroy our political and economic independence. He urged Mr Wilson to "give a lead to the party to prevent a betrayal of the British people."

Mr Jones said his views represented those of "ordinary people." "The Government cannot hide the fact that there will be a major cut in the standard of living if we go in. Industrialists are not going to turn Santa Claus and increase our wages."

PRO: Mr Thomson said that, although the terms offered were not ideal, "in the Labour Government we did not expect ideal terms to come out. Every trade unionist here knows that you

never get perfect terms from a bargaining session. You do not go into negotiations prepared to accept only perfect terms. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

mean the abandonment of the 125-year-old policy of cheap food for this country, a switch from the cheapest sources to the inefficient farms of Europe.

"Indeed, it would be surprising if terms could be negotiated in favour of the people of this country," he said. "The Six agreed on their agricultural policy in 1970 as a clear advance to Britain joining the community."

The contribution system of the Common Agricultural Policy would mean an additional burden across our balance of payments. From the end of the transitional period this would mean sums that could not be less than £400 millions a year and could rise to £700 millions a year.

ANTI: The most powerful union voice in the land against the Market is that of Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and he said that his union had declared that the terms would seriously increase prices, increase unemployment, and destroy our political and economic independence. He urged Mr Wilson to "give a lead to the party to prevent a betrayal of the British people."

Mr Jones said his views represented those of "ordinary people." "The Government cannot hide the fact that there will be a major cut in the standard of living if we go in. Industrialists are not going to turn Santa Claus and increase our wages."

PRO: Mr Thomson said that, although the terms offered were not ideal, "in the Labour Government we did not expect ideal terms to come out. Every trade unionist here knows that you

never get perfect terms from a bargaining session. You do not go into negotiations prepared to accept only perfect terms. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

He said the negotiators had to think in terms of Britain's future, and with a domestic market five times bigger than that of the present domestic market, the cost of the entrance fee was worthwhile because of the higher living standards which must result.

ANTI: The second ex officio speaker was Miss Diana Jenda, the very anti-Market candidate in the Macleod constituency. You do not negotiate unless there is a reasonable chance of compromise."

for the achievement of socialism in Europe. There was not a single word in it to prevent nationalisation of the land. There was bad news of one of the tragic misapprehensions of the Labour movement, and of the trade unions in particular.

ANTI: Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton, told the conference that he had once believed that Britain could become part of an international Socialist Europe by joining EEC. "I don't believe that now and I didn't change my mind last week. I made my position clear in April 1970 before the last general election, based upon a careful examination of what was happening in EEC," he said.

ANTI: One of the leading anti-Marketeers, Mr Michael Foot, MP for Ebbw Vale, refused to accept that the great issue of whether or not Britain should become an EEC member was signed, sealed and delivered.

He pointed out, in answer to Mr Macintosh, that the main burden with which the last Labour Government had had to contend had been a balance of payments deficit. The present proposals would promptly add £500 millions more to that deficit.

We would also have to accept the free movement of capital and the common agricultural policy, which even the pro-Marketeers did not attempt to defend. The steel industry would be left without the slightest guarantee that it would be able to carry through its development programme.

The present Government's negotiators had not even sought the answers to these problems, he said.

ANTI: Mr Hugh Scanlon, the president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, strongly criticised the way in which the conference had decided to deal with the issue. He described it as an exercise in futility and declared: "It is our belief that, if a conference is called, it should make a decision, or no conference should have been called at all."

He made it clear that his own union was completely opposed to Britain's membership of EEC.

MR WILSON, replying to the five and a quarter hour debate on behalf of the national executive committee, explained that he would place a clear proposal before the executive on July 28, in which he would take full account of all that had been said at the conference.

He continued by reminding delegates of the Labour Party's policy announcements on EEC entry in the few years. The party's policy had continued to be the same in Opposition as it had been before the election, and Mr Wilson recalled that he had told last year's party conference of his confidence in Britain's strength to meet the Market challenge, if the terms for entry were right, and equally, to be able to stand on our own feet outside the Community if the terms were wrong.

The decision to be made by the party's NEC on July 28, and that subsequently taken by the party conference in October, would be fully consistent with what had been said over the past four years or so.

"Never have we said — nor is a single word we, or I, have said — that we have to accept whatever terms emerged. We reserved the right to judge the terms of entry against the potential benefits, and on that basis to decide whether to accept or reject entry."

He went on: "I reject the assertions, wherever they come from, that the terms this Conservative Government have obtained are the terms the Labour Government asked for, would have been asked for, would have been bound to accept."

"Those terms, which we set out in detail in the Labour Government's White Paper of July 1967, and indeed made clear to Europe, are not the terms now before Parliament. It is irresponsible for anyone who knows the facts to assert otherwise."

Mr Wilson recalled that Labour had laid down four principal conditions. Firstly, "utterly vital to any assessment of the cost of entry in relation to the benefits" — was the burden on the balance of payments











## HAMLET

AND IAN McKELLEN



picture by FRANK MARLIN

IAN McKELLEN has that quality without which an actor has nothing. He makes you watch him. His "Hamlet" has toured Italy, Germany, Holland, Austria, and the English provinces, and comes into the West End on August 3. He has seen so much of it that you would think he would take things easy at rehearsals. But at a run-through at a rehearsal hall in a scrubby part of London WC 1, a run-through not for his benefit at all but simply to get a new Claudius into his part, McKellen was being a most convincing prince just by his listening attitudes as Claudius addressed him.

Then, when the session ended, we walked to a restaurant for lunch. Mr McKellen pushing his mop so that he could get back quickly afterwards. It passed through my mind that Donald Wolfit would not have been seen dead pushing a mop.

Over lunch I put the name Wolfit to him, and he said "Yes" and then silence. And when he was explaining that a largeness of style was necessary in large provincial theatres, and I diffidently asked if he meant a bit of Irving, he only half agreed. He is sick of being called the So-and-So (insert name of prominent dead actor) of his generation. Mr McKellen, I think, prefers to be thought of as the McKellen of his generation.

He was born in Burnley 30 years ago, and brought up in Wigan and later Bolton, where his father was a borough engineer. He considers that he came in at the tail end of the last generation to be brought up on the theatre rather than the cinema and television. His family never went to the cinema, but frequently to the theatre. At three he was taken to "Peter Pan" and remembers asking if it was a real crocodile. His first understanding of the theatre came in Wigan market, watching the quacks selling all-sorts, clean as he noticed very quickly that the marvellous man selling hair-restorer wore a wig.

At Bolton this understanding increased. His father knew the man who ran the music hall, the young McKellen was allowed to go backstage, and first house every Monday, he was standing in the wings. There he observed the difference between the artist waiting to go on, shouting at his wife or at the stage manager, having come from a filthy dressing room, and the same artist when he stepped onstage to go through his act in an immaculate satin suit, a suit which was immediately taken off because it was the only decent suit he had, and then the man went into the next door before the second house—for half of him. The transformation from man into artist was the Big Secret.

From school, McKellen won an exhibition to Cambridge. He was best at comedy, and still retains an ability to do crosswords, but then he discovered he could easily write essays about Shakespeare, so he read English. At Cambridge he was a contemporary of Trevor Nunn, who then had a good



McKellen as Hamlet

## The Terry Coleman interview



McKellen as Richard III

line in playing old man's parts, and Margaret Drabble, who played Hecuba to his Chebutkin in "Three Sisters," and whom he much admires for her acting, her starred first, and for having since brought out three children and five novels.

He nearly went into teaching, being unable to think what else to do with a degree in English, but the News Chronicle gave him a good notice for Justice Shallow, which revived his childhood ambition to go into the theatre and convinced him for the first time that this was possible, and that actors did not come from heaven.

He went the usual round of the repertoires—Coventry, Ipswich (where he played in "Aladdin"), and Nottingham, and then came to the National Theatre where he didn't do very much. He was offered a three-year contract there, but did not like the idea of three years not knowing what he might be asked to play, so he thought he would see what happened if he put himself on the open market.

What happened at first was an adventure film with Gregory Peck in Switzerland. Mr Peck was playing the part of an English colonel with lines like, "Cut the crapdoodle lieutenant, this isn't a cocktail party." McKellen suggested Mr Peck ought at least to say "leftenant," but was told by the director to shut up, since England was only 5 per cent of the world market. The film was supposed to be set in summer, but shooting was delayed so long that it began to snow, and they all went home.

Then after a year or so the two performances which made his name, and made money in the West End—Richard III and Edward III, golden parts with eloquent hands and eloquent eyes, and anguished howls where called for by the text, marvellous theatre, an exposition of the Big Secret, the translation of the man with a mop into suffering kings. It was then, according to McKellen, that people began to greet him assuming that he assumed that he was well known. Critics also began to call him a nineteenth-century actor. How did that strike him?

It struck him, he said, that they were in a quandary. They didn't know what to make of it. They had been hoodwinked into believing that the star system was gone for ever, replaced by the ensemble playing of the companies. But in fact, he said, look at the companies; look at the National this season, with Plummer and Scofield. But the critics believed that new forces in the theatre were striding away from the nineteenth century. They were used to Vivien Merchant, and then they saw him, McKellen, flinging his lines about; they saw it worked, but they had run out of vocabulary and could only say it was old fashioned.

Mr McKellen then said he supposed I was going to say I had read Gareth Lloyd Evans's notice of "Hamlet," in the provinces. I carefully admitted I had read it, and remembered some-

thing about McKellen "singing the sides of rant."

That said, McKellen, was the kindest thing he wrote. He didn't just take a little revolver and shoot him (McKellen) through the heart; he used a cannon on him.

Trying to get the talk away from cannons, I mentioned that Mr McKellen's hands were very mobile onstage, and that now I saw them over a lunchtable they did seem to be big hands, didn't they? (He is not a big man, but his hands are huge.) He said they were murderer's hands; so we were back to death. I said I should prefer to call them spinbowl's hands.

But there was no getting away from critics, whom McKellen studies closely, so I asked how his ideal notion of "Hamlet" would go.

He said: "I'd like it to begin or end by saying Ian McKellen has never acted so well."

I suggested that had better come at the end, as a punch line, and asked what else.

He replied that the notice should describe the production as genuinely original without being gimmicky, and say that it was based on an intelligent, honest reading of the play.

Having established that, he went on to explain the difficulties of acting a play which is so well known. Mr McKellen is obviously searching for what would nowadays be known as a radical alternative. He says the reverberations of other people's productions, this quite unsought-for knowledge of the play, must be swept aside.

But how could he get out of his mind the ideas of Olivier's film of "Hamlet," with its assumption that this is the tragedy of a man who cannot make up his mind? Mr McKellen thinks this assumption is wrong, and insists Hamlet is determined to kill Claudius, only he has first to be sure he is guilty. The ghost as good as tells him to kill Claudius, but he has first to make sure the ghost is a good ghost and not a bad, lying ghost, which apparently is a typical Elizabethan dilemma.

Yes, but surely Hamlet himself says, early in the play, that this is a good ghost?

"Whoever wouldn't?" said Mr McKellen. Who, having heard Billy Graham and seen the light, wouldn't say he was going to follow him for ever; but the next day, having had a cold shower, and Billy Graham having returned to America, there might be second thoughts.

I did not argue that this seems a little bit like Olivier's doubting Hamlet. We returned instead to the idea of the star versus the ensemble. Mr McKellen agreed that the play needed nine good actors, but then he said: "Nevertheless, Hamlet is a star part. He has the star arias which he must bring off. It's part of Shakespeare's device, telling the story, that virtuosity is going to be required. And if it's then noticed to be virtuosity, that's how it should be."

The McKellen of his generation then went back to his moped.

## review

## TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

## After a lifetime

TELEVISION "After a Lifetime" a Ken Loach film for convenience. It actually appeared last night in what is mostly regarded as ITV's play spot, and was script was credited to Neville Smith who also gave a sympathetic performance as one of the central characters. But Loach directed it and Tony Garnett produced it for Kestrel and the product had the characteristic hallmarks of that genre, so there seems little point in being rigid about the credits. Whoever originated this un-keeping wake for a dead militant, it was brought to us as the vehicle for the Loach approach.

The result was not, I think, a masterpiece. The commitment was there, as between a partisan working-class militant viewpoint and let us like it or lump it. The performances were not just unpolished, which is not necessarily a virtue, but unforced, which is. And the cast, with their mostly plain, bony faces, could hardly spring from the decaying Liverpool terraces in which the film was shot. This all gave, certainly, cohesion to the piece.

Even so, it did not really seem to know what it was trying to say. As a slice-of-life look at the dead man's family, and thus at him, in the hours between his death and the party after his funeral, it made some good points with a lot of good characters: the younger son waking up to what made his old man tick, big bullying Uncle Sid and his weedy son, Mum wanting to get the announcement in the local paper right and demanding to spend the insurance money on suits her boys didn't want.

But that is not just what a Ken Loach film is about. This one was determinedly raising its voice about working-class needs and working-class betrayals, from the General Strike on, and using any available technique to do it. So apart from the fighting talk of the characters against "Ramsay MacDonald and the Labour Mafia" or the TUC, there was, in particular, the funeral: the cortege rolling to the sound of the Internationale and of the raised voices of 1928 miners, officials, and the Catholic Cardinal who proclaimed it a sin. In the church the organ chorale was a variation on the Red Flag.

The effect of this was to lose sight of the enemy. In character terms the Red Flag joke was good, since the dead man had long been against the Church and his family knew it. But compared with the issues of his life, and of his unemployed son, this last betrayal was unimportant. Of course there is a case for having a crack at the Catholic Church's rôle vis-à-vis the workers, but it is surely relatively unimportant compared with the other elements of the struggle (which here, side you are on). So, suddenly, the side you are on is muddled, and at a critical moment.

## RICHMOND THEATRE

James Kennedy

## Ballet school

THE CHOSEN REPRESENTATIVES of the year's vintage of the Royal Ballet School—which did not get its usual annual shop-window at Covent Garden—are now to be seen in the Richmond Theatre. The stage there is too small for full scale ballet; and the young dancers are assisted not by an orchestra and scenery, lighting and "props" available to the Royal Opera House, but only by a piano accompaniment and rudiment decor. So the circumstances are not as favourable as, perhaps, as exciting—as those usually provided for an annual judgment on the likely fledgling talent of our national ballet.

Still, the evidence provided by the performance on this small stage on Thursday was all that was available; and it served to show that the 16-year-old Rhodessa Belinda Coker, who danced "the vision scene" from "The Sleeping Beauty," is already an extremely accomplished classical ballerina; in fact, a very probable ballerina of, say, six years from now. She is, if anything, almost too professional; as though she has passed from balletic childhood to adult capacity without going through a spring-time period of frail, delightful promise.

She is not so much promising as ready-made; the only danger for her must be that she may harden into stately, technical anonymity. She is in a class of her own among her contemporaries and, indeed, among her immediate seniors, but Margarita Santos, because she is pretty and gifted with considerable natural grace, and Janet Scott, because she has a bouncy vivacity which "communicates" across the footlights, are also likely attractions of the Royal Ballet's future. On Thursday's evidence, there are promising classicalists among the boys too, no remarkable personal All in all, not, with the exception of Miss Coker, a remarkable vintage in the school's annals; time will tell.

## NOTTINGHAM

Erik Levi

## LSO/Gibson

SATURDAY night's Nottingham Festival Concert demonstrated the virtues of imaginative programme planning by bringing together two substantial works, Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony and Berlioz's "Te Deum," which at first sight seemed to have little in common with each other in spite of the fact that they were both indirectly inspired by Napoleon Bonaparte. Alexander Gibson, ably supported by the London Symphony Orchestra, how-

ever, sensed more than this tenuous link between the two works, infusing both performances with a grandiose full-blooded romanticism that sometimes came perilously close to overstatement.

In the Berlioz, of course, this kind of treatment pays off handsomely, for restraint is the last thing one would expect to find in a work which was originally conceived to involve over 900 performers. The major fault of this performance lay with the building: the Albert Hall, which was far too cramped and wooden to accommodate Berlioz's spacious cathedral-orientated sonorities. Thus the majestic organ solo in the opening "Te Deum Laudamus" and "Tibi Omnes" sounded irreverent, while the boys' choir was barely audible since it was placed too near to the orchestra. In spite of these setbacks, Mr Gibson always remained firmly in control of proceedings and the result was an energetically exciting performance which made no attempt to disguise the work's underlying vulgarity. The Nottingham Harmonic Society Chorus sang powerfully throughout, apparently undaunted by the prospect of competing with a huge brass section and a battery of percussion which included no fewer than four pairs of symbols.

In Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony Mr Gibson attempted similarly separate interpretation, but here the results were less successful. The tempo for the opening movement was controlled, even sedate, but Mr Gibson's tendency to concentrate almost exclusively on inner detail at the expense of overall structure and his fondness for exaggerated sforzando and unnecessary "dramatic" rallentandos resulted in an enormous loss of tension. However, things picked up considerably after a rather disjointed Funeral March and the Finale, being set of contrasted variations, sounded very effective in Mr Gibson's spot taneous approach.

## V &amp; A MUSEUM

Hugh Shire

## Chinese ceramic

THERE has been only one exhibit like it before. The famous show, the Royal Academy in 1935-36 of the "Nottingham Ceramic Art," which was China known to the West. And in the RA production, the current one at the Victoria and Albert Museum, unlikely to be repeated.

"It" is the Jubilee year exhibit of the Oriental Ceramic Society, organised by the Arts Council, which closes on July 25. A Sunday date not to be missed.

The little-known OCS, founded in 1921, has played a unique rôle in scholarship but in the monumental gifts of its members, our great museums and institutions. Until the mid-1930s few museums had Chinese collections, and those that had consisted almost entirely of Ming and Ch'ing export wares of the late sixteenth to nineteenth centuries. The treasures that followed came light with the building of railways after the Boxer Rebellion in 1900. Exposed was the richness of the Chinese civilisation in the seventh to tenth centuries. Archaeological excavations of a legendary pre-history was back to Neolithic times of which museums contained any positive evidence. Political upheavals followed the Boxer rising, the Forbidden City opened up and it was possible at last to see the classic Sung culture as served in the Palace Collections.

Their beauty—still mainly preserved in the National Museum of Formosa at once altered European understandings of Chinese art: here were purity, form, subtlety of colour and shape of design in complete contrast to the elaborate decoration recognised at that time as characteristic of Chinese art.

The present exhibition covers a whole range of these discoveries in the Neolithic age (pre-1700 BC) to 1850 AD. Half of the membership of the Oriental Ceramic Society consists of collectors and museums owners. It is therefore not surprising that almost all the countries interested in Chinese art have lent treasures: Japan in particular has eight masterpieces, six of which have never been out of Japan since the acquisition and only one has been here before (item No. 148).

Three other pieces are designed in Japan as important Cultural Properties; one of three official categories of great works of art created there safeguard (very strictly) the art heritage (a system for note in art where authorities cannot even put a scheduled house from being demolished).

Of these three, one is the National Museum's Sung Kuan, which has been out of Japan since the other two are twelfth-century Southern Sung Imperial masterpieces known in Japan for centuries but only seen by Westerners comparatively recently. Of the Japanese contribution, catalogue 184 is of great interest because it has never been seen in the West; a blue and white beautifully patterned bowl, for long thought to be Japanese because of the shape and style of decoration.

Marked Shown, the name of a tenth century Japanese potter, now known to have been made in second quarter of the seventh century to the order of the Japanese Masters who commissioned the ware made in China with a Japanese inscription.

Emphasis has been placed on Japanese loans only because of rare opportunity to see contemporary so long guarded in seclusion, but other countries and collectors have equally rare and beautiful objects honour this exhibition. The effect dazzling.

So, too, when you think of the OCS's contribution to our pearl treasures. What one wonders would the Museum and Victoria and Albert Fitzwilliam Museum collected without the aid of George Easton, Oscar Raphael and G. Oppenheim, Bristol City Art & Museum, and the Museum of Modern Art, the Museum of Art at Oxford, the Herbert Ingram, Croydon College without the Klesco Bell Sussex University without Sir Basil de Zoort, and London University out Sir Percival Day, a world famous Foundation of Art?

## CEH-CAHC, AS THE RUSSIANS SAY

records reviewed by Edward Greenfield

IN RUSSIA it is always intriguing to find that Bax is such a favourite composer, until you register the Cyrillic transliteration of Bach. Recently the name "Ceh-Cahc" on a score took me rather longer to work out, and when I did, I was rather surprised the Russians knew that Saint-Saëns existed. But now, hearing Bax's collected edition of the five Saint-Saëns Piano Concertos, I begin to understand, because there are passages in these showy enjoyable works that come surprisingly close to Soviet music. Saint-Saëns, a musical magpie and a thorough professional, turned his music deftly and tunelessly. There may be precious little development of style between the first concerto, written

when the composer was 23, and the fifth, "The Egyptian," written at Luxor when he was in his fifties, but for the less-than-serious listener they make splendid gramophone material (HMV SLS 802—three discs £5.65).

The first concerto's three movements may respectively bring echoes of Beethoven, Bach, and Mendelssohn, but each one is memorable. The second and fourth concertos are already well enough known, but no. 5 is at least as attractive, with far less oriental atmosphere laid on than I expected, and a charming Christmas carol-like idea at the start. The finale with Egyptian ideas punctuated in turn by early honky-tonk and Tchaikowskian lyricism is delightful. Only no. 3 falls short in

its banal ideas, and even in that there is a hilarious finale like a grandiloquent concertante version of something from a Viennese operetta. All great fun.

The price of £5.65 for the Saint-Saëns set (which incidentally also includes the attractive Septet with its unexpected trumpet part) is a permanent bargain offer, and so is the very reasonable price of £3.75 for Michel Béroff's fine two-disc set of Debussy piano music (HMV SLS 803). In the two books of Preludes as well as the Estampes and Pour le Piano, Béroff characteristically turns away from Debussy's haze. Like Boulez's performances of the orchestral works of which CBS has now issued another fine disc including the Nocturnes and Printemps

—72785) Béroff's readings emphasise clarity. It is a dangerous course, because such pointillist music can quickly disintegrate, but Béroff also supplies an unflinching momentum.

It is fascinating to compare his readings of the second book of Preludes with Sviatoslav Richter's on a new Turnabout disc at only 99p (TV 34360 S). Not surprisingly Richter's are far more seductive, and though the recording—made at a live performance with doors banging and bells ringing offstage—is of limited range, the result is supremely persuasive with "Fuerza del vino" for example languorous instead of brittle. An excellent bargain even if you play the disc only once or twice.

WE'LL SAY  
DON'T LIKE  
ENGINE DR

WE'LL SAY  
DON'T LIKE  
ENGINE DR

WE'LL SAY  
DON'T LIKE  
ENGINE DR

WE'LL SAY  
DON'T LIKE  
ENGINE DR

WE'LL SAY  
DON'T LIKE  
ENGINE DR





## JILL TWEEDIE

### Spreading Royal favours



LAST WEEK THE Queen sent a message to King Hassan of Morocco on his escape in the attempted coup. The message said: "I send Your Majesty my most sincere congratulations on your narrow escape and I should be grateful if you would convey my sympathy to the relatives of those who died."

That message was sent on behalf of the English people at a time when no one here had yet managed to sort out the motives behind the abortive coup and the same day as 20 senior Moroccan officers were being executed in Rabat after what is chillingly described as "intensive interrogation." And the King, receiver of Her Majesty's good wishes, had just handed over all military and civilian powers to General Mohammed Oufkir, a man still wanted for murder in France.

Speaking only for myself, I deeply resent many of these royal telegrams

that wing their indiscriminate way over my head to greet the Powers That Be of other countries, whether they be benevolent democrats or jumped-up crooks. Such messages, I am assured by the Foreign Office, are almost de rigueur in the case of Heads of State and I get the point. The end, being in power, justifies any means—whether you get there by birth, vote or jack-boot, once there your past is forgotten, your present ignored, and you are enclosed in the loving arms of the Power Club.

The Queen, of course, sends many telegrams a year for purely personal reasons: these are not made public and are therefore of no concern to anyone. The public telegrams are mostly sent on the advice of the Foreign Secretary, though sometimes the Queen takes the initiative. "Not," says the FO carefully, "that Her Majesty just sits down and dashes off a telegram to say, the Russian astronaut's families without seeing that it is acceptable to the Foreign Secretary."

The question of whether the opinion of the British people or political expediency is more important in deciding who shall get such telegrams the Foreign Office say "is a hard one to answer." All I know is that I am not prepared to think that my Queen should have sent messages of sympathy upon the death of, for instance, Dr Duvalier, that unsavoury little dictator who for so long held the lovely little island of Haiti in ugly thrall. That there are no moral issues in Whitehall I can accept, but the Queen, supposed figurehead for our morality, should surely discriminate rather more carefully between the sheep and the wolves.



the guillotine, chamber of horrors, Madame Tussaud's

## Horrors for the horrors

THERE IS A LOT of talk about the death of the novel but there may be life in the old format yet, swelling slowly up with the youngest generation. Many of them reject with fine avant-garde scorn the corny old tradition of introducing one set of characters and keeping them horribly around until the end of the book—there is a short thriller told by a child of four:

"Once upon a time there was a girl called Anna and she had a best friend Danny. They were walking all by themselves in the dark woods and a man came out of a tree and said bands up, give me your jewels. So Karen did but then Johnny jumped on the man's head and went urr-boom crump! pow clomp and Jane tied up the man's hands with her skipping rope and Teddy and Gary carried him to the policeman and the policeman said here is one hundred and one bags of gold for a prize so Rachel and Polly lived happily ever after."

"And what happened to Anna and Danny?"

"They were dead."

"But who by?"

"Silly. Tina and Andy of course."

"Of course."

Another aspect of children's tastes is that most of them appear to be born thriller writers and readers—action is all and, preferably, violent action. And in this careful educational age very few children's books cater for this side of their readers' minds, the stories are either domestic or fantasy but almost never what adults would think scary. Yet no book is so beloved of my own son as the Little Black Sambo one where tigers chase Sambo up a tree and then proceed to tear each other to pieces. He can spend ten peaceful minutes poring over the picture of tigers' limbs in various states of disarray, pouring blood from every stump, his face a study in profound interest. Struwwelpeter is the only current book

I know, and that is an oldie reprint, where blood and a certain sadism is depicted and he regards that with equal respect and enjoyment.

Luckily for me, English history is satisfactorily studded with his favourite forms of horror and now that the school holidays are nearly upon us I shall be dragging him about London with a new Shire Publication book in my hand, "London for Children," by Margaret Pearson from Shire Publications. Monuments, museums and public buildings are not the most riveting of meat for bored children but Miss Pearson manages, by dint of using England's dreadful past, to make them come alive in all their blood-drenched glory. Almost every statue she chooses to mention is of a martyr or queen or soldier who was tortured, burned, drowned or otherwise satisfactorily demolished in a thoroughly violent way. What more is needed to fire a child's interest than descriptions of the final hours of the Countess of Salisbury—the poor old countess cried out that she was no traitor and with her long white hair streaming behind her, she ran round and round the execution block till the headman finally caught her. Or Anne Boleyn who "grew so bright-eyed with terror that the executioner lost his nerve. He signalled his assistant to distract Anne's attention, snatched up his sword and beheaded her unawares." Then there is the ghoulish story of Pevensie in Westminster Abbey, who said of Queen Catherine of Valois, "I did kiss her mouth, reflecting upon it that I did kiss a Queen, and that this was my birthday 36 years old that I did kiss a Queen—a queen who was dead at the time and whose royal remains were shown to Pevensie by a verger, for is a time. Lovely stuff. Pathos there is in plenty, too. Children's tombs are scattered everywhere, like the memorial (in stomach and Medici collar) of two-year-old Princess Mary, daughter of James I, who murmured as she died 'I go... I go... Away I go!'"

I know of no other booklet that so handsomely transforms a didactic visit to London's sights into a living feast for children's ghoulish little minds.

## Nature as the enforcer of morality

NATURE APPEARS to have a rather Grecian set of morals when it comes to the special diseases of women—she permits everything in moderation while penalising excess. The woman most prone to cancer of the breast is a single lady in her fifties with no sexual experience. Nature is obviously bent on reproaching her for ignoring her reproductive role. This form of cancer is also more likely in women who do not breast feed or have their first child when they are over 35 (again one feels a rap over the knuckles).

On the other hand, the likeliest victim of cervical cancer is a woman born on the wrong side of the tracks with a fistful of lovers and a house-full of kids. Reproof, this time, for a life Nature seems to think altogether too full. Another sideways at permissiveness: there is a link between cervical cancer and the interval between menarche and first intercourse, which means that the longer a girl remains a virgin after her first period the better her chances of avoiding the disease. Indeed the biological argument against promiscuity tends to be far more convincing than the ethical one—even given the safety of the Pill

a girl who starts an early sex life is still more at risk than her cautious sisters and if she does get pregnant her baby is more likely to be premature or to die in the first month of life.

Parents who have run out of moral arguments with their sexy teenagers may well use these physical facts with success. Even Women's Lib gets a reprimand from Nature since it is already noticeable in America, where girls throw away their bras about a year earlier than us, that there are many more "breast symptoms," particularly soreness at menstruation.

Preventative medicine, that pioneering front line of medicine, comes into its own with these diseases: early diagnosis is all-important. Sadly, even with growing attempts by local authorities to equip screening vans and reach women at home, less than one third have ever had the cervical smear test compared to over 95 per cent in Finland where, as one doctor put it, they practically drag you in, whether you like it or not.

At the BUPA Centre in London (one of the only three private screening centres in England) they have a special screening unit for women

that costs just £5, though that bargain price will rise steeply next year. For your money you get a physical examination with special emphasis on breasts, abdomen and pelvis plus a cervical smear test, all conducted by women doctors to spare patients embarrassment.

Taking the cervical smear—to many women the most fearsome part of the tests—is to reality utterly unthreatening. No gleaming forceps, no wicked scissors, merely a small wooden stick that very gently scrapes a few cells off the cervix and that is no difficult process: if you brush one hand along the other you end up with invisible "band" cells.

The BUPA women's unit sees 15 patients a day and, of these, 14 in one year had breast cancer, two cancer of the cervix, and another three cancer of the skin, the ovaries and the bowels respectively (these being off-shoots of the system since women tend to tell the doctor whatever else is bothering them at the time). It is ironic that the only other private screening clinic in London has a waiting list of six months—not the best way, one would think, to boost preventative medicine.

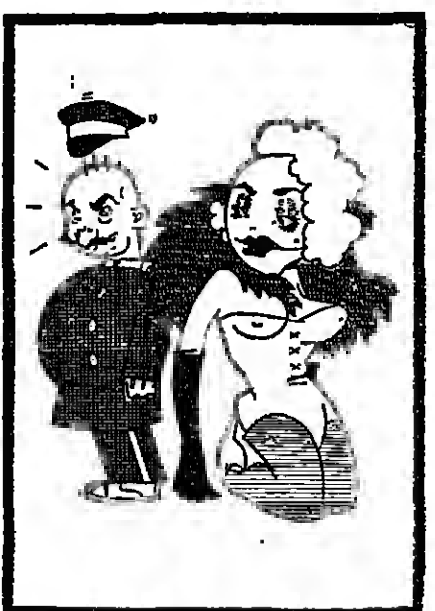
## Coping with the lone female

A SHORT WHILE ago two perfectly respectable young women were refused coffees at the Churchill Hotel in London because the rules do not allow unaccompanied women to be served in the evenings. The same treatment is meted out to women alone at Wimpy Bars after midnight and, in fact, almost all large hotels follow the Churchill practice—though to give them credit most apply the segregation in rather subtler ways.

And though the Hilton, for instance, makes a special point of looking after single women in restaurants (a recent survey gave them top marks for single woman cherishing) most hotels will admit that what they call "the unwanted female guest" is a major and constant problem to security staff. One large West End hotel predicts that if one Night Manager was lax in his duties for a month they would be entirely overrun with prostitutes. On the other hand, hotel staff also say that their biggest problem today is not the professional (usually known by sight) but the amateur lady on the now-and-then game. As one security officer puts it:

"Twenty years ago you could tell who was who by their clothes. Nowadays this criterion has vanished and we are left with a dreadful problem. Only last month one of our men asked a lady he called 'obviously a tart' to leave the premises, only to find out that she was an Ambassador's wife. In fact, the muddle gets so bad sometimes that we've had a man going up to a blonde waiting around in the lobby, to put a word in her ear, and got a straight left to the jaw. 'She' turned out to be a man."

Most hotels stoutly maintain they are not in the business of guarding the public morals, only in protecting their guests from unpleasantness. Any professional lady who manages to be both well-dressed and discreet may well encounter no opposition because she is not likely to come to the attention of other guests. Discretion, as in so many things, is the better part and it is more for this reason than for the rules themselves that the Churchill staff are condemned. As others in the hotel business point out, rules are unnecessary if the security staff are sufficiently sophisticated.



driving by Richard Yeend



## CHECKOUT

edited by Elisabeth Dunn

SOME SIX WEEKS AGO, Mr and Mrs David Hendry found a house on an estate in St Albans which they decided to buy. They were told that it was the last house available in its price range—£11,600—and it was only free because a previous buyer had cancelled. "£11,600 was about the limit we could stretch to," said Mr Hendry. He got his solicitors working on the deal, but the Hendrys got a letter from the building company, Davies Estates Ltd which, while expressing deepest regret at having to take this step, said there had to be an increase and the house would now cost £12,180.

The Hendrys wrote a protesting letter, thinking that they had been sent a circular which did not take into account their own special circumstances—they had agreed to accept the cancelled buyer's colour scheme. But on they were told that it was a blanket increase forced upon Davies Estates by rising costs and land prices. "I would not have minded if it had just gone up a £100 or so," said Mr Hendry. "But £500 is ridiculous—it is a lot more in my opinion." Mr Hendry's director, Davies Estates said "I agree that Peter shouldn't have to pay for Paul but we found that we were not in line with a lot of other developers and we have had to face rising costs. We've only had one cancellation on this estate in St Albans because of the rise in price."

Thames gas board to put in the ventilation panel.

Mrs Bette Hollingsworth after being partially gassed by her washing machine, had a spot of trouble with the gas fire which belched fumes for six months before the gas board found out what was wrong with it. Not so Mrs Bentley who was converted with "great speed and efficiency," two winters ago. Her problems started when she moved house and had to be deconverted. She hasn't been able to use her cooker since.

NOW THAT WE are all conditioned nicely into believing that white bread is sometimes healthy food by the advertising from the Flour Advisory Bureau (one fifth of our protein-calcium etc etc) they are now selling white bread as a substitute for school dinners. Thank you, Mrs Thatcher.

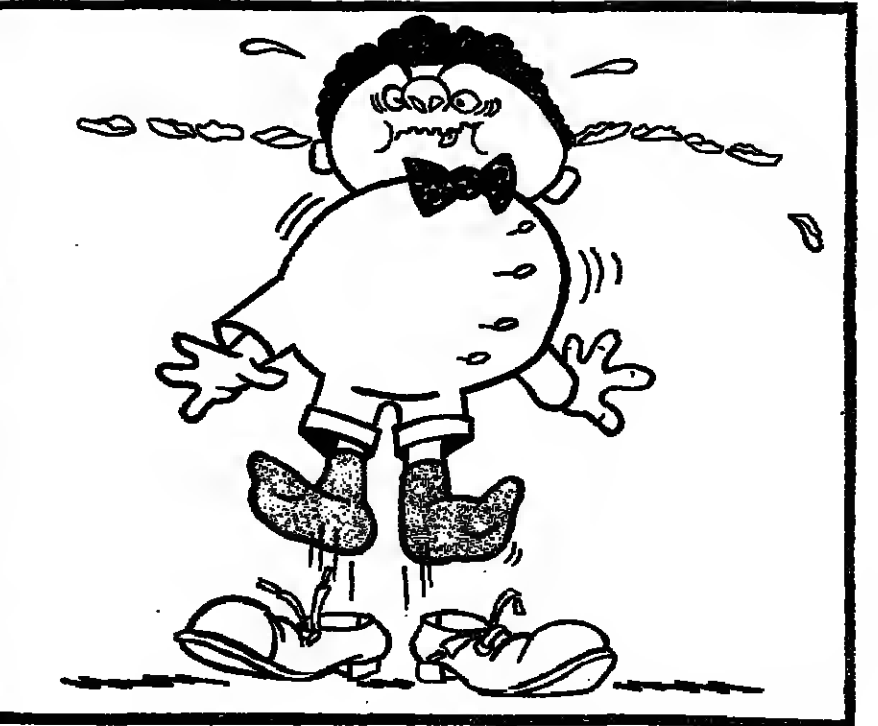
WITH CREDIT buying getting allegedly easier all the way round, the stores themselves seem to be taking precautions which look unreliable not to say irrelevant. Peter Jones for example wants any credit buyer to furnish them not only with a banker's reference but also with two other references which can be given by either business associates, friends or relations. Selfridges say smartly "Banker's refer-

ence, two business references, and a guarantor for a non-houseowner."

The guarantor would seem to make sense but references are never likely to say much more than "John's a good chap." There are, of course, some customers who won't stand for this sort of messing about. One woman who wanted to open an account with Peter Jones flatly refused to give anything but a banker's reference and she got her account without any hitch at all.

CRISPI CRISPS a product of Meredith and Drew is running a special campaign by which crisp eaters collect tokens printed on the packets. Each packet comes with two tokens. You can get a pair of football boots or a pair of tights or a battery shaver. The shaver, a Philips cordless costs £5.95 in the shops, or 12,000 Crispi-tokens. A collector eating one packet of crisps a day could get his shaver in just 16 years 5 months.

IT HAS BEEN sale time at Gamages, like everywhere else. But at Gamages last week you could buy Mentor drifter shirts for £1.90. The card on the pile of sale shirts said "Manufacturer's recommended price £2.75." Further along the same counter was Gamages' standard stock of the same shirt. Price £2.25.



crisp reply: drawing by Richard Yeend



## Mr Wilson deserts Europe

Mr Wilson says, in effect, that he would have negotiated better or different terms for entering Europe. That is, to put it mildly, somewhat doubtful. Like Mr Heath, by May or June he would have reached the point at which he had to strike a bargain with President Pompidou. At that point, either he would have done a deal similar to Mr Heath's or he would have seen the negotiations fail. The odds are that he would have done a deal and recommended it to the Cabinet, the Labour Party, and Parliament. And he would most probably have got a majority for it with broad Conservative backing. His vehement denial that these are the terms Labour would have asked for or accepted does not invalidate this view.

In the event the deal was Mr Heath's and Mr Wilson now opposes it. Some of his argument about the terms is valid, some specious. Again, though, the odds are that Mr Heath will win a majority in Parliament and will take Britain into Europe. Labour therefore has to look ahead. Does it want the reputation of having reversed its attitude because of a dubious argument about the terms? That will hurt its standing both in this country and in Europe. Or does it want to be associated with the decision to enter Europe, while reserving its right to improve the terms in any way it can after entry?

Mr Wilson, with his love of keeping the options open, may prefer the latter course. But even a promise to renegotiate can have only a limited practical application, for hard realities restrict everyone's freedom. Mr Wilson meant what he said in the 1964 election when he promised to renegotiate the Nassau agreement, but in 1971 Polaris is still with us at the Holy Loch and Faslane. By the next election Britain will be in the Common Market; some Commonwealth countries will already be well ahead with making their own arrangements elsewhere; and Mr Wilson will not obviously be a better bargainer than Mr Heath.

The irony is that a promise to renegotiate amounts to no more than the Conservative Government intends anyway. On food, New Zealand, and sugar—the key charges in Mr Wilson's indictment—Mr Heath and Mr Rippon have deliberately left a great deal to be decided only after British entry. They reckon, with good reason, that they can get more sensible arrangements that way. Mr Wilson would have found himself in much the same position. On New Zealand, if he had insisted on precise figures to guarantee long-term markets, the negotiations would almost certainly have collapsed. That Britain must switch from cheap Commonwealth

food to more expensive European produce was known from the beginning. The question was and is what share in the market can be secured for New Zealand, as for the Caribbean countries, beyond 1977. From the beginning it was also known that we must accept the Common Agricultural Policy, even if hoping to see it overhauled as soon as possible. Dr Mansholt is as disappointed as anyone by the lack of progress on that front, but neither he nor others in Europe have given up. Britain as a member will influence the future of the CAP.

Mr Wilson now finds the cost of food and the burden on the balance of payments excessive. Yet it was always certain that higher food costs in Britain would have to be offset by the dynamic effects of a bigger industrial market. Mr Wilson is stating one half of the equation without the other—the burden without the benefit. The potential gain to industry is great, and while in office Mr Wilson was ready to reckon it as higher than the extra costs. Mr Heath's Government still sees the benefits as greater than the burdens. It wants to get into Europe and improve the arrangements from inside, as its predecessors would probably have done.

The prospects of economic growth and of political influence—of prosperity and peace—are the positive side to Europe. These were what attracted the Labour Government when it sought entry. They are still the strongest reasons for going in. The most disreputable aspect of Mr Wilson's speech on Saturday was that, while stating all his reservations about the terms, he did not balance these with a single good word about Europe and its positive potential. The speech was negative. It was a denial of what he himself once stood for and a desertion of his own earlier good judgment.

It was not even in tune with the preceding debate. That was often fierce and nearly always relevant. One can dispute whether the Rome Treaty enshrines the ethic of capitalism, whether socialism can ever be built in one country alone, whether the last Government was or was not true to its principles, and whether Britain can earn a living. The truth is that Britain must have industrial markets, that Europe offers it an enlarged market, that Western Europe (like Britain) relies on efficient management of a mixed economy, and that any British Government is bound to be pragmatic. Labour used to combine pragmatism with idealism, but at present some of its leaders have lost their way. Until it recovers, as it must, it will not have a credible claim to be capable of governing.

## RTZ in the national parks

On the understanding that no decision to allow mining is implied, the agreement that Rio Tinto-Zinc should continue its explorations in the Mawddach estuary and Coed-y-Brenin areas of Snowdonia cannot reasonably be opposed. If the explorations themselves made a mess of the scenery there would be a good case for stopping them now, but according to the inspector who reported to the Secretary for Wales, the equipment used will be "puny when viewed in or against this large-scale landscape." The hours when it can be used are to be restricted. Thus nothing important has yet been decided except that we should discover what minerals are there. Knowledge is usually preferable to ignorance. The big decision will have to be taken if it is found that important minerals exist in commercial quantities.

At present it is hard to see what discoveries would justify large-scale mining in areas set aside for recreation. Certainly the two activities are not compatible. Mining would create noise and dirt and would destroy natural habitats to an extent which would rob the areas of much of their interest, scenically and to the natural historian. Unemployment is advanced, notably by the Dolgellau district council, as a good reason for bringing the machinery in. But it is not a good

reason. The provision of a few jobs for a few years would not offset the permanent damage to the landscape.

RTZ is also interested to know what minerals are available in the Lake District. Here, the problems are even more complicated. It is surprising that Manchester Corporation, which is in the neighbourhood on sufferance to extract water, should have felt competent to grant prospecting licences on the land it bought as catchment. But it has done so, and RTZ now expects to prospect at Thirlmere and Haweswater. Again, a decision to allow mining is a long way away and would have to be supported by more cogent arguments than any that come to mind at present. It is ironic that Manchester itself might find it necessary to oppose the exploitation of minerals if the choice came. At both lakes the quantity of water needed for extraction and processing the ores would rob Manchester of some of its own supplies and possibly pollute the rest. The city would not have a very sympathetic bearing if it then applied to take more water from one of the unspoiled lakes. As in Wales, there is an argument for learning more about the geology, but it should be realised also, especially by Rio Tinto-Zinc, that virtually no commercial enterprise could excuse the blight of a heavy industry in a national park.

## Judging the judges' rules

The Lord Chief Justice's suggestion that police cautioning of suspects should be abolished was also made by his predecessor. Like Lord Widgery now, Lord Parker before him called for this change in the judges' rules. It clearly reflects a powerful trend in judicial thinking, and one which the police have pressed for frequently. But it is a dangerous trend, and needs to be examined with great care.

At a time when the crime rate is continuing to rise, and when the police are worried that their detection rate, though also rising slightly, is still comparatively low, the psychological pressures for "freeing the hands of the police" are obvious. But would this change increase the number of people who, on sound evidence, are found guilty? A number of lawyers think not. Mr Justice McKenna told the British section of the International Commission of Jurists last year that there was no evidence that even compulsory

questioning of suspects would increase the proportion of guilty people convicted.

Mr Justice McKenna also raised the important question of what happens even now in police stations. He argued that with all the disadvantages a suspect already faces in a police station it would be surprising if judges' rules on confessions were not often broken now. The presumption must certainly be that if Lord Widgery's suggestion were followed, the most experienced, cunning, and probably most dangerous criminals would know best already that they need say nothing. The new system would be likely to operate mainly on suspects who are unaware of their rights. Lord Widgery says that interrogation of suspects is a fundamental of criminal investigation. This is true. But as long as Britain retains the accusatorial and not inquisitorial system of justice, the suspect must be told he need say nothing and not suffer for doing so. This too is fundamental.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

KESWICK: The Lake District is, naturally, full of contrasts—mountain and valley, lake shore and dry scree, fell and bog. Take only these last two, the upland bogs come in life in July and, even in this dry year, are astonishingly wet and green. Today, early, dew-soaked spider webs caught glints of sun or lay silver in the shadow over the bog and though it was too soon for dragon-flies to be about there were acres of pale, small moths in the bushes. It is, however, the flowers which give life to the place. There are deep pink cross-leaved heath, red sandew and pale pink bog pimpernel clasped close in the green sphagnum moss and, rising above them, a variety of spotted orchids. All these are scentless but there are fragrant orchids too, less common than the spotted, and they, with the orange spikes of hog asphodel, spread a faint and unexpected sweetness in the air. There were no birds except tree-pipits in the bracken and a yellow-hammer drowsing from the sallows. The small wood on the eastern side of the hill seemed, in the afternoon, austere by contrast. This is a flowerless wood of scraggy larches and pines which, until recently, housed a kestrel family. Five young were hatched in late May and two fell from the nest half-fed which, even then, must have been rather crowded. One died at once, the second lived a few days, fed devotedly by the parent until, possibly, a fox got it—but the other three thrived. They screamed shrilly and, at times, fought over their food (mostly voles and mice), stretching and flexing their wings and gradually moving farther out on the branches until flight was possible. Now they are away and though the parent is still to be seen hunting over the rough ground and carrying food across the river the wood is empty and silent.

ENID J. WILSON

WE are now on the eve of countdown for another United States moonshot. It will comprise a highly trained crew of three with an appointed commander, life-support systems for the 13-day flight, immensely complex technical support for guidance, control, and emergency action, and supplies of food, water, and oxygen which—like other components of structure and life-support systems—are carefully tailored to crew size and to flight duration. Through impeccable planning and spacecraft design, and through the exclusion of insane passengers, the probability of mission success and crew survival is high. NASA engineers would rate it as better than 99 per cent.

There is also another, much larger, and more important spacecraft in flight whose status, as Professor Paul Ehrlich keeps pointing out to a deaf world, is in urgent need of assessment. It has no commander, no trained crew, and no flight plan. It possesses strictly limited life-support systems, limited energy capability, and limited material resources.

A glance at the inventory reveals that, although without a commander or trained crew, it carries 3,600 million passengers, most of them third class, undernourished and deprived. It also reveals that the life-support systems consist of an elegant and beautifully related structure of living organisms, but that the structure is already severely stressed and deteriorating under passenger pressure.

In spite of this there are also about 500 million first-class passengers. These are overfed and, while pretending otherwise, consume the limited material and protein resources of the spacecraft at an ever higher rate, converting many non-renewable resources into trivia and poisonous junk. This they dispose of into the already degraded life-support systems. The duration of the flight is unknown but, paradoxically, is intended to be long.

Since there is no commander, controller, expert crew, or blue print, nobody on board really knows how the overburdened life-support system works. Local failures, whose usual first indication is the pungent stench of death, have revealed that it possesses critically related breakdown characteristics and that failures are likely to cascade.

The system may go suddenly like a collapsing house of cards but, because it is well structured, possessing alternative pathways and great flexibility, any approach to instability

## Spaceship Earth

BY ANTHONY TUCKER

When failure comes it will be in the form of a plunge towards stagnation. There are no emergency plans on the spacecraft for sensing and dealing with any approach to instability...



and failure will be imperceptible at first. When failure comes it will be in the form of a plunge towards useless stagnation. There are no emergency plans on the spacecraft for sensing and dealing with any approach to instability.

Already the signs are not propitious, but this is not all. Although the life-support systems are limited and overstressed, and although resources are both dwindling and finite, the spacecraft on this flight is expected to accommodate 5,000 extra passengers every hour while also providing more of everything for everyone on board. The life-support systems, assessed by some thoughtful passengers to be capable of coping healthily and satisfactorily with a stable load of 1,500 million people, will in 30 years' time have to cope with 7,200 million and in 50 years 14,000 million.

Those who understand the rigid limitations of spacecraft systems deeply fear the implications of this passenger growth. They are not, however, among the passenger leaders. Quite the reverse: the most powerful and vocal leaders among the passenger factions are concerned mainly with ensuring, through the encouragement of something called "expansion," that the consumption of limited resources is accelerated as fast

as possible with the apparent intention of dissipating everything without concern for the future.

They are also engaged in alliances and manoeuvres which will result in the acquisition of more resources to destroy, in opportunities for increased dissipation, in increased rates of consumption for themselves, and in the deprivation of other, poorer passengers. While doing so they speak of "visions of the future" and pretend to be ecologists.

As students of spacecraft we might look askance at these pretensions, while trying to weigh the chances of mission success and of survival aboard the spacecraft. Since the life-support systems are finite they clearly cannot cope for long with the continually growing number of passengers. In any case it is clear that the fewer the passengers, the better their deal is going to be. Design limits appear to be already exceeded and performance is being held at artificially high levels by expedient tricks whose possibilities are themselves limited. They have not prevented degradation.

There is, as we said, no commander, no plan, and no passenger control. On a space engineering basis there is also no chance whatever of survival. Now suppose that, vaguely

aware that the impossible is not possible, the passengers try to assess the capacity of their life-support systems and applying the time-honoured safety factors used by good engineers—and which, even when large, do not always work—also at calculating passenger limits at the proper allocation and vesting of resources, and at the creation of a workable flight plan. What will they find?

They will find that critical thresholds and other limits are not known and that few of the passengers seems to care; that, because the systems are flexible and can easily be obscured behind resource-consuming techniques, there no longer exist certain means of assessing safety factors; and that those passengers who are boarding and consuming most are too euphoric with success to analyse their activities in a rational way. Critical limits only emerge when they are exceeded. On a spacecraft this is certainly fatal.

The examination will also reveal that the third-class passengers are deeply resentful of the disparity of living conditions and of the way the first-class passengers offer meaningless trivia in exchange for protein and irreparable mineral resources. As resources dwindle further, and the disparities grow, friction will certainly grow. Rebellion is not only inevitable—it has already begun.

This spaceship is clearly in serious trouble. Since its systems are totally interconnected there is only one tenable strategy for survival. Nobody in the first-class cabins will like it, for passenger numbers and demands must be shaped to conform to the salutary facts of life defined by spacecraft limitations. The greedy passengers, it turns out, are this ship's greatest enemies. Stabilisation, recycling, and the control of all operations so that they fall within the long-term constraints of the system are basic to all space flights. The major effort has to go into control for survival; no other strategy will suffice.

Curiously, space engineers know this very well, yet run with the stampedes of greedy madmen, adding only to the output of expensive trivia. If space engineers do not understand the planetary implications of their own system limitations, it seems unlikely that light will quickly penetrate elsewhere. The one-eyed leaders will still be claiming proper vision when the expanding hubbub bursts and the surviving passengers find themselves hungry amid the wreckage. No, you will not be there; but that will not console your grandchildren.

## Walker's fair deals and foul prospects

### TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—Parliament will today discuss Mr Peter Walker's so-called "Fair Deal for Housing." His White Paper is based on the belief that the solution to the housing problem lies in increasing up to two words: higher rents. It cannot. Elementary as it may seem, the answer to the desperate housing shortage is to build more houses, and at rents that ordinary people can afford.

Mr Walker's scheme will have the reverse effect. By allowing council house subsidies it will accelerate the already serious decline in council building pro-

grammes since May 1968, when Conservative councils won power in nearly all the country's town halls.

Whilst it might be possible to argue a case for redistributing housing subsidies, increasing some and reducing others, the main feature of the White Paper is a vast net reduction of them—by up to £200 millions a year compared with what they would have been by 1975. The rent for several million families will be doubled.

Many council and private rents will be driven so high as to force tenants to buy their

own houses even where they cannot really afford the mortgages. This will result in further increases in house prices. On private landlords' tenants, too, a sharp rent rise will be imposed. When 1,300,000 private tenants have their rents taken out of the present rent control into regulation by the rent fixing machinery there will be an average rise to 2½ times the current rents. (These are figures extracted from the Minister's.) This will apply even to the worst slum houses, and those without baths, hot water and inside WCs. Indeed it is precisely these

poorer homes which will now come out of their present rent control.

Of the families in both private and public sectors who will have their rents doubled and trebled, some will receive a rebate. But for the great majority of these recipients, the rebate will be less than the increase indicated. There is bound to be a widespread revolt against what is a deliberate increase in the cost of living, affecting a major item in most families' budgets.—Yours sincerely,

Frank Allain, MP.  
House of Commons.

### Planning: a mere objector's place

Sir,—By telephoning the Department of the Environment and Solihull County Borough Council, I learned on Wednesday that the local inquiry into the proposed development in the woods of Olton Mere is to be held on September 1. I also learned that the date was fixed after consultation with the owners of the land, the applicants (the developers) and the Council who are in favour of development.

We are an amenity group constituted to protect Olton Mere and its woods. Without us it is unlikely that there would have been an inquiry. Is it just that

our opponents should enjoy the advantage of both consultation and prior notice of the date and we should not?

I was told on Wednesday by an official at the Department of the Environment that objectors are not normally consulted and that any organisation would have formal notification of the date within the next week. If such treatment of amenity groups is usual it is also grossly unfair and should surely be changed.—Yours faithfully,

(Mrs) Diana Farr.  
Hon. Secretary.  
Save the Mere Campaign,  
Solihull, Warwickshire.

### Enter a villain, to suitable music

Sir,—Having been cast as the villain in André Previn's conversation with Edward Greenfield, I wonder if you could spare me a little space in which to try to redress the balance. First of all, as one of André Previn's most devoted admirers, I am truly sorry that he seems to be so upset by our professional disagreement about his music for "Blind Panic." Try as I may, I find it impossible to think of any famous writer, actor or director who has not had his work rejected at some stage of his career and if this is the first time Mr Previn's pride has been slightly dented I can only congratulate him on what must surely be a unique record for the film industry.

Despite this clash of opinion I very much appreciated Mr Previn's concern about our music costs and feel sure he will be relieved to hear that the film as a whole is still very much on budget. On the other hand, we are all naturally at least as anxious as he is to postpone "the demise of the film" for a little while yet and would therefore be more than happy to reduce our costs by letting him have his music back if he likes to return the substantial fee he was paid for composing it.

If I may, I would also like to correct one or two, shall we say, slight inaccuracies which seem to have crept into Mr Previn's version of the story.

Other things, arrangements for the release of "See No Evil" (the title of the film in the United States) and thereby helping to make some more money for several people whose work on the film had not been rejected, including Mrs Previn.

What Mr Appleby, my associate producer and admittedly one of nature's enthusiasts, actually said in praise of the music that it reminded him irresistibly of the score for "Around the World in 80 Days." Mr Previn, to say the least, was not amused.

I would cordially agree with Mr Previn's description of Richard Fleischer as a very nice man but regret to report that he didn't like the music either. He too, was very sorry not to be at the recording session, but feels sure Mr Previn would be the first to understand his absence, which was caused by an urgent and unexpected request to take over from John Huston as director of a major film being made on location in Spain.

John Huston's sudden departure from the film seems to have been the result of a severe disagreement with his production company. As professionals, neither seems to regard their failure to agree as any kind of reason for making personal attacks on the other. But then, like me, neither of them is as young as young as Mr Previn.—Yours faithfully,

Leslie Linder.  
Filmways Ltd.,  
London W1.



## ROY DOTRICE

was talking on  
BBC-1 Television  
last night

about Chalfont Centre where 500 people with epilepsy either live in permanent care or are trained for return to normal life.

Even if you were unable to see the programme, please help us with whatever you feel you can spare. Donations, which will be gratefully acknowledged, should be sent to:—

ROY DOTRICE,  
The Chalfont Centre,  
Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR EPILEPTICS  
(Patron: Her Majesty The Queen)

**A Rap on Race**  
Margaret Mead and James Baldwin  
A unique, wholly original book, conceived as a confrontation, a dialogue, and a joint inquiry into the life and death issue of race. Mead and Baldwin have spoken to each other with a directness that is rare not only in print but even in conversation.  
A RAP ON RACE is charged with an originality that is positively jolting and the result is a unique contemporary document.  
£2.20  
Michael Joseph



# A preposterous, snivelling speech

PETER JENKINS on the mystery of Wilson's self-inflicted wounds

THERE was no pleasure to be gained from Mr Harold Wilson's diminishment at the Central Hall on Saturday. The Labour leader raised a few routine cheers for his attacks upon the Tories, but for the rest it was a snivelling little speech. You could almost feel the conference squirming as Mr Wilson set about resolving his perfectly genuine dilemma in an utterly shameful fashion.

The painfulness of his position deserved intelligent understanding and a good deal of sympathy. Mr Wilson was not sinking on a fence but impaled on a barbed hook. His position was quite

unlike Hugh Gaitskell's over the bomb when he defied the conference with the backing of the great majority of the Labour Party in Parliament. For Mr Wilson to have stood by his previous European policy would have meant defying the conference, the party executive, a majority of MPs and the weight of public opinion at one and the same time. That was too much to expect.

The Labour Party cannot be led in that fashion. Gaitskell soon discovered that when he tried to take on the Tories and the unions simultaneously never. Clause 4. Those who inveighed upon Mr Wilson to display "leadership" by unequivocally supporting secession to the Community under a Conservative Government were inviting him to commit political suicide.

So the question, long before Saturday's conference was not if Mr Wilson would draw back from Europe, but how he would arrange his retreat. There was no easy or even honourable way out but there were degrees of dishonour available to him: the exercise was a challenge to his political skill, once supreme in such tricky corners. And it was not as if he was the first politician in our history to have to eat his words—a very whole-some diet—as Churchill used to say—nor the first to succumb to the cruel and vulgar pressures of party politics. But at least he could have shown dignity, at least

he could have refrained from insulting the intelligence of the British public. He could have attacked the terms of entry at their weakest point instead of discharging a blunderbuss. He could have taken refuge in the state of the economy or found an overriding objection in the callous incompetence of Tory Government. He could have stood his corner on the merits of the case while declaring his intention to accept the democratic decision of the Labour movement. Or he could simply have declared honestly that he had changed his mind—that is, if he has honestly changed his mind.

Instead he indulged his passion for self-vindication with preposterous and selectively documented

claims to consistency. He set out the terms with such indiscriminate destructiveness that the entire package was left in shreds on the floor of the conference hall, and with it what remained of Mr Wilson's credibility as any sort of statesman.

It is perfectly true that Mr Wilson had always reserved his position on the terms, and it is also perfectly possible that a Labour Cabinet would have rejected the outcome of a Labour-conducted negotiation in Brussels. But Mr Wilson now claims that the solutions sought by the Conservative Government on two important questions, on capital movements and on New Zealand, would not have been acceptable to a Labour Government.

Mr Michael Stewart and Mr George Thomson, whom Mr Wilson virtually denounced as liars, know the truth. For they had prepared the negotiating briefs which the Conservative Government inherited when it took office on June 18, 1970. There was no time to revise them fundamentally for the negotiations opened in Brussels 12 days later on June 30. It is hardly conceivable that Britain's negotiating posture was unknown to Mr Wilson, for it was prepared in a committee chaired by Sir William Neil, who reported directly to the Prime Minister.

Mr Wilson did not confine himself on Saturday to tearing apart the terms. He returned to the old allegations that the Community was a

rule-ridden inward-looking bureaucracy and suggested that British entry would impair East-West relations. He is on record in 1967 to have said the opposite. He raised the bogey of a European bomb. There was no mention of the political advantages of membership which, according to Mr Wilson in the past, were the main reasons for joining.

He threw in the regions, the social, the cultural, the political. The prodigy of his attack on Britain in Europe was such that any claim that he remains in principle in favour of it must be greeted with utter incredulity and deep contempt. It is a mystery why he determined to wound his reputation so mortally.

## A war that never is

from David Martin in Tanzania: Sunday

ONE COULD not help but wonder whether President Julius Nyerere had been overdoing his display of cool statesmanship this month. While his neighbour, Ugandan President General Idi Amin, threatened to attack deep into Tanzania and claimed 1,000 of his soldiers had died in clashes on their common border, the Tanzanian was making bricks. Dr Nyerere had turned his back on the pomp of the Presidency and many of the affairs of state to spend eight and a half hours a day leading a team of brickmakers in the hot arid central Tanzanian Dodoma region, where 300,000 Wazogo tribesmen are being resettled in cooperative Ujamaa villages.

But after visiting the Tanzania-Uganda border this weekend I am now convinced the Tanzanian does have his priorities right, for there is not another day of fighting on the frontier. The border carries through the dusty little town of Mutukula, 50 miles from the Tanzanian Lake Victoria port of Bukoba. Only a fading sign with Uganda's name in it in black letters marked the frontier as a young Pakistani-trained Tanzanian Army lieutenant, Christian Ngwasi, led us down the only street.

Theoretically the frontier is closed for security reasons. But there is nothing at all to indicate that this is other than another dusty African town where the traveller might stop for a cold beer or to buy a bunch of 100 bananas for a shilling.

As we stood chatting seven Ugandan soldiers emerged from behind a building on the other side and fanned out continuously as they walked down the road towards us. "The magnificent seven," quipped a colleague apprehensively, to which the lieutenant replied: "Don't worry, they're friends."

I noted with relief that they, like the lieutenant, were unarmed and as they walked up the sergeant headed the group, saluted the Tanzanian officer and then shook his hand warmly and said: "Hello, brother." The soldiers shook hands with me and two other journalists, the first pressmen allowed to visit either side of the border.

We explained that we had come to investigate General Amin's claim of fighting on the frontier, to which the sergeant replied: "There has been no fighting around the border. Not a shot has been fired between us and Ugandan troops. Why should we fight? We are brothers." He made it clear they did not care who claimed there had been fighting. The fact was that there had not.

It is also clear that the claim that the armies of the two countries are facing each other across the 100-mile frontier is equally untrue. The Tanzanians believe the Ugandans have about two battalions stationed across the frontier but it must be estimated. On the Tanzanian side the nearest military unit is stationed 18 miles back from the border at Kyaka to guard the strategic Kagera river bridge, the only route into Tanzania. There are only 39 men here.

On the border itself five line-man paramilitary police field force sections are stationed and four of these are permanently there. The nearest unit is the fourth battalion of the Tanzanian army 200 miles away at Mbeya. The Tanzanians at Kyaka have no arms heavier than rifles and sub-machine guns and their main position is a tented camp clustered round a hill overlooking the bridge.

Everywhere there is an air of tranquillity. Since General Amin crossed the border on July 8, villagers at Mutukula and three Tanzanians have been robbed and beaten by Ugandan policemen when they crossed over. But the main incident has been the killing of a herd of 60 cattle, the practice that is centuries old. There is no evidence that there has been any other Tanzanian troop movement in the order area since the January coup which brought General Nyerere to power and it seems certain no Ugandan guerrillas are being trained in Tanzania.

Dr Milton Obote, who was actually given asylum here at three months ago for another African country and the Ugandan exiles themselves are split as to what they should now do. The army officers who escaped were asked for heavy equipment to fight against the general while the young radicals of Obote's former People's Congress want small arms for guerrilla warfare. Nyerere has refused both sides, for to help one and not the other would involve taking sides.

*'If there has to be a choice we are not entitled to sell our friends and kinsmen down the river for a problematical and marginal advantage in selling washing machines in Düsseldorf'—Harold Wilson at Labour's special conference, Saturday*

AMONG West Germans who live in other cities, Düsseldorf is referred to with a mixture of envy and contempt, as "The Rhinegold". This city of 700,000 inhabitants is more boundlessly and conspicuously rich than any other in West Germany.

Düsseldorf is the German "economic miracle", with a vengeance, and its life style could stand as a metaphor for all of contemporary Germany. Like the country of which it is a part, Düsseldorf has amassed an awesome amount of economic power. To understand why the mark is the world's strongest and most sought-after currency, one need look no farther than here. The banks and boardrooms are the tangible symbol of the industry that towers over the life of West Germany, providing the muscle that has again made the country a force to be reckoned with.

But, also like the rest of Germany, Düsseldorf is haunted by a still recent past that makes it uneasy about this power and uncertain about just what to do with it. Although the city revels in its wealth, it has not yet come to terms with the political and social responsibilities that always gravitate toward money. This is a phenomenon that many thoughtful Germans regard as "the national malaise", and Düsseldorf seems to have caught the disease in its most virulent form.

West Germany's leading novelist, Günther Grass, cannot stand the place; and in "The Tin Drum" he lampooned the city's hangups. One scene was set in a Düsseldorf nightclub where the guests paid huge sums to listen to sad music and chew raw onions so that they could wallow in the tearful bathos of feeling sorry for themselves.

Where the acquisition of possessions is concerned, the West German advertising industry (appropriately headquartered in Düsseldorf) regards the city's spending power as in a class strictly by itself. Düsseldorf has more millionaires than any other German city. On a per capita basis, its citizens own the most homes, cars, television sets, pets, and private aeroplanes. It is also the biggest market for that ultimate status symbol of the West German conspicuous consumer, the Mercedes-Benz 600 limousine known as Der Grasse.

Even the streets and buildings reflect the glitter of money. Like most major German cities, Düsseldorf was bombed into rubble during the war, and its rebuilding has been along lines that emphasise ultra-modern glass

and concrete set amid vast, park-like swathes of greenery. Their particular pride is the Koenigsallee, a 275-foot-wide, down-town boulevard, split in the middle by a many-bridged waterway. Marching up and down its perimeters are an array of smart sidewalk cafés and some of the most elegant, and expensive, shops in the world. It has been dubbed the "Champs-Élysées of the twentieth century."

Yet, places like the Koenigsallee are only the glossy veneer on what Düsseldorf is really all about. If you park a car on a down-town street in the morning, the chances are that by evening it will be covered with a fine black film. For all its pretence to grace and glamour, the city is a place that earns its livelihood from the belching smokestacks and roaring blast furnaces disfiguring the countryside beyond the city limits.

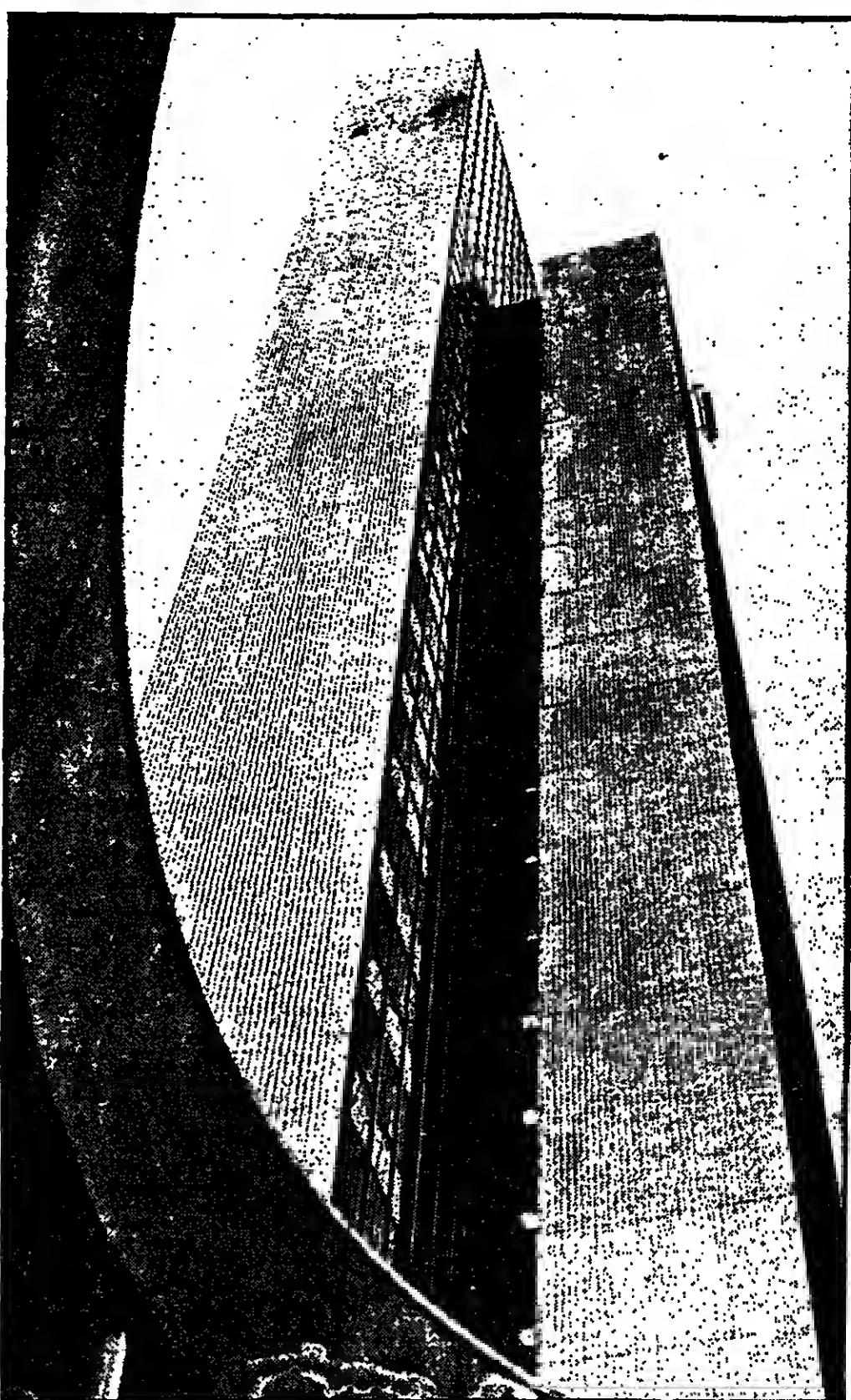
Specifically, Düsseldorf is the "desk" of the great West German industrial megalopolis that stretches south along the Rhine and north into the Ruhr. This is the forge of Germany, a region that contains yet come to terms with the country's population and accounts for an equal share of its industrial output.

The factories and foundries are in grimy nearby towns with names like Leverkusen and Bochum and Wuppertal. Some, like Essen, which lies a few minutes' drive up the road and contains the headquarters of the Krupp iron and steel combine, actually are metropolises in their own right with populations equal to that of Düsseldorf itself.

But Düsseldorf is the administrative and banking centre that makes the Rhine-Ruhr area tick; and it has a lordly tendency to regard the other cities as its fiefdoms. Thus a man like Bertolt Brecht, the head of Krupp, may live and work in Essen, but he, together with all the other Ruhr industrial leaders, is thought of as part of the Düsseldorf prominence, or establishment.

It is the prominence that accounts for Düsseldorf's ambivalence about what to do with its wealth and power. Its members can never quite escape reminders that for generations such prominent Ruhr families as the Thyssens, Flicks, and Mannesmanns automatically evoked images of bloated, ultra-reactionary capitalists carving the markets of the world into fiefdoms.

Even more uncomfortably, they remember that in the early 1930s the industry club of Düsseldorf was the centre of the businessmen's conspiracy to put Hitler in power and that after the war many members found themselves before war crimes tribunals



The Thyssen building, Düsseldorf

answering questions about their role in supplying the Nazi military machine and employing slave labour.

As a result, many of the present generation from the old families have surrendered the responsibility for running their industry to a new, post-war breed of professional managers like Beitz.

But, if the old families have largely forsaken business for privacy or the sweet life, the firms that bear their names continue to lead an existence of their own. As Gabriele Henkel, Düsseldorf's most prominent society hostess, says:

"The families are not important any more. But the companies are very important."

In spite of Allied saturation bombing and the post-war outcry for dismantling of the Ruhr industrial complex, the great firms of the region have had a rebirth that has brought them into the present richer and more vigorous than ever.

From its Essen headquarters, Krupp still casts its shadow into every corner of the globe. Bayer Chemical still sprawls all over the Düsseldorf environs of Leverkusen,

and in central Düsseldorf lie the two most prominent landmarks in the skyline stand as monuments to the way in which the old firms have made the transition into the jet age. These are the 26-storey Thyssen Steel building, a slender shaft of soaring grace that is probably the most successful piece of modern architecture in Germany, and the slightly smaller Mannesmann Steel building, which spills its glass-and-steel reflection into the Rhine flowing along its side.

Their dominance over the

*"This city has amassed an awesome amount of economic power. To understand why the mark is the world's strongest and most sought-after currency one need look no further than here."*

—John Goshko reports from Düsseldorf, Sunday

city is a constant reminder of the unspoken alliance between business and Government that has been the basis of West German democracy ever since the founding of the Federal Republic in 1949.

In the past, this alliance has operated almost exclusively behind the scenes. Because of their memories, Düsseldorf's industrial leaders have been extremely hesitant to emulate the American system that sees Dillons, Rorkesellers and Harrimans shuttling between business and public service. But, as the recent monetary crisis showed, it is increasingly difficult to pretend that politics and economics do not intersect and the prominence is reluctantly being forced to shed its inhibitions about getting "involved". In what was something of a precedent, one prominent Düsseldorf tycoon, Ernst Wolf Mommensen, even left his job as general manager of Phoenix Rheinrohr to become an under-secretary in the Federal Defence Ministry.

Others have become more open about performing chores for the Government. For example, when Chancellor Willy Brandt launched his drive to improve relations with Eastern Europe, he was aided in the early stages by the extensive contacts in the East of Krupp's Beitz.

Even before he went directly into the Government, Mommensen's business dealings with East Germany had served as an important conduit for keeping alive the dialogue between Bonn and Berlin. And Kurt Birrenbach of Thyssen was regularly called on by past Christian Democratic governments for delicate missions. In particular, his freedom from a Nazi taint (his wife is partly Jewish and he sat out the war in Argentina) gave him a big role in the negotiations leading to the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel.

Another sign of how Düsseldorf is coming out of its old, closed-club attitudes is the appearance on the skyline of many buildings that bear such names as IBM and 3Ms, Chase Manhattan, and Fuhl Bank.

Contemporary Düsseldorf, then, seems to say it is very much a part of that supra-national business web that leaps across national boundaries to stretch from the United States through Western Europe to Japan.

What has kept Düsseldorf from becoming just another provincial business centre is the sheer weight of its economic muscle and its yearning for sophistication. Because it is aware that the nobility-gilded society of other German cities is dead, it has hopelessly nouveau, Düsseldorf seems especially anxious

to prove that to be rich is not necessarily to be philistine.

Because of this yearning for sophistication, and because of the buying power of its financial elite, the city has come close to rivaling Berlin as Germany's greatest magnet for artists and writers. There are those like Günther Grass who dismiss the explosion in the arts as one more manifestation of the city's guilt complex about its money. Others suggest even more nastily that the prominence regards art in the same way that it does a good security—something to buy for its potential rise in value.

While these criticisms unquestionably contain more than a germ of truth, there is also no question that some important figures on the German art scene find Düsseldorf a highly congenial place. Heinz Mack, whose avant-garde works hang in many of the major museums of Europe and the U.S., says: "I wouldn't live anywhere but Düsseldorf, because it's the most art-loving city in Germany." And Count Wend von Kallenberg, who is director of the excellent civic art museum, says: "This is an open city where outsiders with talent are accepted without prejudice and with interest."

Certainly the city's cultural tastes are catholic. The many fabulous art collections to be found here range all the way from one of the world's best assemblages of Meissen porcelain to the celebrated, state-owned collection of twentieth-century painting that includes 89 works by Paul Klee, a Düsseldorf resident for many years before he was exiled by the Nazis.

The starkly modern municipal theatre, with its two stages and 1,336 seats, is consistently one of Europe's trail blazers in the field of experimental drama; and the city also has a host of more modestly endowed but excellent theatre groups of the "off Broadway" genre.

"We're up here in Northern Europe, which I call the cold tropics," says one fashionable resident. "It's always cold and grey and enervating. But if people have a lively interest in the arts, if they are politically aware, one can find a lot of life here. With that, Düsseldorf can be a splash of colour in the greyness of Northern Europe."

Many observers already predict that Bonn, which lies 50 miles from the Rhine, will be the end of the decade of the unofficial political capital of Europe. What they overlook is the corollary of this proposition—that such an evolution would go a long way toward making Düsseldorf the Continent's business capital—Washington Post.

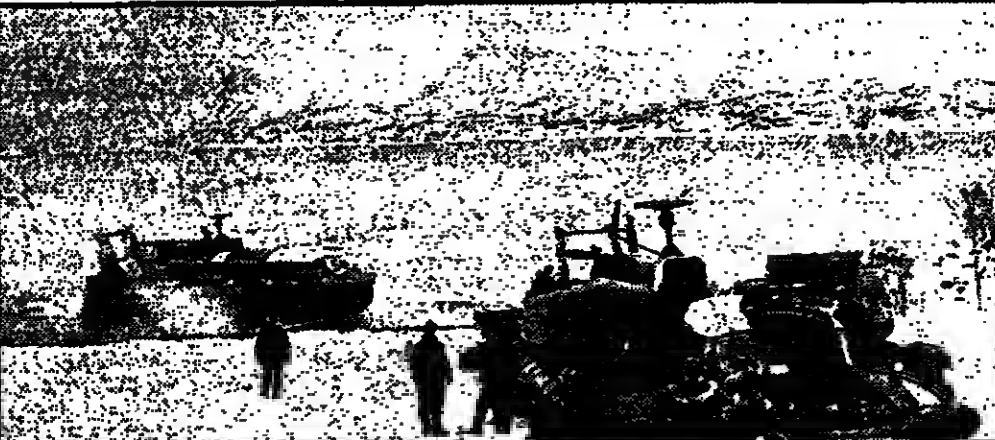
## After Malta, a total frost?

by David Fairhall

NATO in a cold climate

THE New left-wing Icelandic Government's sudden decision to throw out the American forces has scarcely been noticed here by comparison with Mr Dom Mintoff's similarly inhospitable antics on Malta, but NATO's military planners will see the matter in quite a different perspective. For them, the arctic island has the positive strategic importance that Malta lacks.

For the moment, the southern island's value to the alliance, though real enough and worth paying hard cash for, is largely a negative one. There are plenty of alternative bases round the shores of the Mediterranean, even if the tenure of some of them cannot be indefinitely guaranteed. But for the Soviet Union, with no aircraft carriers and no land bases other than those acquired on uncertain terms in return for military aid to the Arab countries, Malta would be a real strategic prize. So if



Lord Carrington is going to Malta this morning with an offer to increase the £5 million a year we pay for our facilities there, it will be little more than protection money. Basically, we shall be trying to keep the Russians out.

Iceland, too, would be immensely valuable to the Soviet forces but for the moment this is not the issue. The Government in Reykjavik has not pulled out of NATO; it has simply asked the Americans to run down their base at Keflavik over the next four years and wants to renegotiate its 1951 defence agreement with the United States.

The military implications are none the less serious. Iceland sits right in the middle of the Greenland-Faroes gap; the last convenient point from which Soviet warships and naval aircraft can be monitored or intercepted before they move out into the open Atlantic. Equally, these are

the cold green waters in which the Russians' Northern and Baltic fleets exercise their defense each spring.

The Keflavik base is a US naval command and the aircraft stationed there—Orion long-range anti-submarine aircraft and F 102 interceptors—show clearly enough its function in the chain of NATO defences. The prospect of its being closed would delight the Soviet naval planners because there are so few alternative bases. The US Air Force has been given strictly limited facilities in Thule, Greenland, for its military aircraft command, Norway, whose radar provides the earliest warning of Soviet ships and aircraft heading south round the North Cape, may be asked to help. But it may well be that the nearest alternative to Keflavik, which is actually open to the American Orions is Kinloss, in Scotland, where they would simply be duplicating the work of RAF Strike Command's Nimrods.

Of the Soviet Union's three western fleets, it is the Northern, based in ice-free water near Murmansk and with a comparatively wide, deep access channel to the North Atlantic that poses the main potential threat to Western Europe.

The Russians have an enormous number of submarines; twice as many as the American and British navies combined. And by far the largest proportion of them, including about 50 nuclear powered boats, is stationed with the Northern Fleet. In the same way, a typical route for the long-range Russian reconnaissance bombers, more than 300 of which were intercepted by RAF fighters last year, is a wide sweep round the top of Norway and down towards the Faroes.

Iceland's new leaders may feel that their lonely arctic island has little need of NATO, but there is no doubt that NATO needs Iceland.

## On the bar barricades

Geoffrey Sheridan at a turbulent legal talk-in

"EVERY TIME we go into court and try to get a man off we legitimise the system. This was put forward this weekend at a conference of radical lawyers in search of a role. It was no coincidence that the conference, held in London, coincided with ABA's personality get-together: the radicals got observed that the ABA does not hesitate to threaten their American colleagues who over-eagerly defend civil liberties."

But how many barristers and solicitors on this side of the water are prepared to lay down their careers on behalf of their clients—and would it help if they did?

Certainly, said the libertarians, who considered that lawyers should have eliminated and their legal know-how passed on to the people who need the confidence to conduct their own defence. No, said the Left, who were anxious to offer their skills to the people and were quite prepared to risk offending the disciplinary committees, but thought that professional martyrdom wouldn't help anyone.

In the end it proved to be a false dichotomy: everyone wanted involvement with community and an end to the privileged status of the lawyer and the "mystification" of the law. Meanwhile the lawyers were condemned by some of their regular customers for not being in the least radical.

"Every black case is of political importance to the police," said Tom Lund, who described himself as an authoritarian, "but the politics of black power never come across. We must counteract smear for smear, and ask police witnesses how many raids they've personally been on, how many drugs busts, and how often they've searched people in the streets without arresting them. We've got to demonstrate just how little respect they have for civil liberties law."

"It's no use cutting out as soon as the magistrate says the questions are irrelevant. Let him say he'll report you to the Bar Council. Tell him you'll report him to his association. Sure it's a bluff, a counter-bluff, but that's what courts are all about."

A black power man was not very impressed. It was, he thought, inconceivable for any lawyer to defend any of his people because their experiences are so sharp and profound that no lawyer could relate to them. And besides, black defendants were not necessarily concerned about going to prison if that best served their interests.

This was too much for some of the lawyers. John Platt, an elderly and dignified barrister, stood up to explain that he had some experience of a recent trial involving a police raid on a black gathering in South London and it was his impression that the defendants were

rather relieved that they weren't imprisoned. Nor did he think it helped matters when he himself was paraded outside the court with placards accusing the jury of being "white racist pigs."

Ah, said the black power man, he had organised the demonstration and arranged for telegrams to be sent from all over the world to Heath, the Home Office, and the judge, warning them of the consequences of imprisoning the defendants. It was the effectiveness of this mobilisation, he claimed, which got them off.

Fine, said the Marxists, but don't forget that while minority and fragmented groups are oppressed by the police, lawyers, magistrates, and also poor people with HP problems. All law, they suggested, was political, so the answer they put forward was to set up local law centres which did not merely hand out radical law but explained what the law was about and to the groups it was designed to protect. This was how the law could be "demystified."

"The judges invented the tort of intimidation so they could put down the unions in the classic *Barnard v. Baskack* case," said Stephen Sedley, a young barrister, "and it makes me very happy to be able to go to court with a harassed tenant and win a few hundred quid damages from the landlord for intimidation."



# CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1.

Telephone 01-837 7011

Situations advertising £10.00 per line, Semi-Display £25.00 per single column inch.

Displayed (inside a box rule and using bold type, blocks, etc.). Situations £10.00 per single column inch. Property £7.00 per single column inch. Births, Marriages, and Deaths £0.60 per line. Copy should be received two days prior to the date of insertion required.

There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of Postal Box numbers.

## ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER (BOOKMAKING)

A young man aged approximately 25 to 33 years is required by a dynamic and rapidly expanding bookmaking chain in the North West. The Company is part of a public company organisation which is itself expanding fast in the leisure field.

The function of the Assistant General Manager will be to assist the Managing Director in running and developing the bookmaking business with a view to assuming the full responsibility as General Manager in the shortest possible time. Prospects thereafter depend only on the individual's ability to produce results and achievement could carry him into a much broader field than bookmaking.

Qualities required of the successful applicant will be a capacity for really hard work, a driving ambition, a strong personality yet fair minded and approachable, loyalty and complete integrity. He must be financially minded and have the ability to apply modern management techniques to the bookmaking business. Experience in bookmaking would be a great asset but not absolutely vital, as long as the applicant realised the necessity to obtain this experience as a first step.

Apply in strictest confidence to:

TV 142 THE GUARDIAN

164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR

## BRITISH ENKALON Limited

have a vacancy in their Textile Marketing Department for an **END USE DEVELOPMENT MANAGER**. This is a position offering a satisfying and progressive career in a rapidly expanding company with world-wide research and development facilities in synthetic fibres. The successful applicant (preferred age 30-40) will be responsible for the promotion of textile developments in all structures into the trade to commercial acceptance. He should have a solid practical background in the development and production of both man-made and natural fibres in the textile industry. He will also have a good knowledge of the textile trade and its various sectors. Applications, in writing, giving full career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to: **Textile Marketing Manager, Textiles, British Enkalon Ltd., Enkalon House, P.O. Box 62, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.**

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCERS

## SENIOR OVERSEAS SALES REPRESENTATIVE

Our company, which employs approximately 1,400 personnel producing high quality engineering components used in a variety of advanced industries, is looking for the services of an experienced export sales representative. Applicants should have a minimum of two years' experience within a technical Export Sales department, be of good general education with fluency in French, knowledge of German an advantage, and preferably aged 25-35.

On completion of an intensive programme the successful candidate will, under supervision of the Export Sales Manager, take over an existing thriving territory. Must be willing to travel, generally in Western Europe.

Conditions of service are excellent and a salary commensurate with qualifications and responsibility will be offered.

Please reply in writing stating brief details and quoting reference number DMB/2, to:

Personnel Officer, DONCASTERS MONK BRIDGE LIMITED, Whitehall Road, Leeds, LS1 1PE.

## BRITISH ENKALON LIMITED

have a vacancy in their Textile Marketing Department for a **TRADE DEVELOPMENT TECHNOLOGIST—WEFT KNITTING**. This is a position offering the opportunity to join an enthusiastic marketing team in a rapidly expanding company with world-wide research and development facilities.

Applicants (preferred age over 25) should have a practical background in the development and production of weft knitted fabrics in polyamide and polyester filament yarns and staple fibre and have good contacts in these sectors of the textile industry.

The successful applicant will be provided with a company car and will join the company's contributory pension scheme. Applications, in writing, giving career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to:

Divisional Marketing Manager, Textiles, BRITISH ENKALON LIMITED, P.O. Box 62, Enkalon House, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.

## SUPPLIES MANAGER

OAM-AIR ENGINEERING LTD., Leamington, Warwick, is seeking a Supplies Manager responsible for the control of purchasing, stores, and inventory for a rapidly expanding company with world-wide research and development facilities.

Applicants (preferred age over 25) should have a practical background in the development and production of weft knitted fabrics in polyamide and polyester filament yarns and staple fibre and have good contacts in these sectors of the textile industry.

The successful applicant will be provided with a company car and will join the company's contributory pension scheme. Applications, in writing, giving career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to:

Divisional Marketing Manager, Textiles, BRITISH ENKALON LIMITED, P.O. Box 62, Enkalon House, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.

## PRODUCTION CONTROLLER

required by Daves & Co. (Nelson) Ltd.

Manufacturers of high-class furniture, modern multi-shift machinery in operation.

The position is situated in a rapidly expanding company with world-wide research and development facilities.

Applicants (preferred age over 25) should have a practical background in the development and production of weft knitted fabrics in polyamide and polyester filament yarns and staple fibre and have good contacts in these sectors of the textile industry.

The successful applicant will be provided with a company car and will join the company's contributory pension scheme. Applications, in writing, giving career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to:

Divisional Marketing Manager, Textiles, BRITISH ENKALON LIMITED, P.O. Box 62, Enkalon House, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.

## QUICK CROSSWORD No. 457

ACROSS  
5. The boy to cause worry?  
8. Trustworthy (3)  
9. Musical staff  
10. Throw into disorder (8)  
11. One of the USA (5)  
14. Intense desire for Japanese money? (3)  
16. Game official (6)  
17. Counting frame (6)  
18. Natural snare (5)

DOWN  
1. Pot or jar (5)  
2. Gentle (3)  
3. Leading citizen (5)  
4. Quick look (8)  
6. Window bar (8)  
7. Very hungry (8)  
12. Restricting (8)  
13. Tree (3)  
14. Seize (3)  
15. Again! (6)  
19. Adhere (5)  
20. A European (5)  
21. Minimum (5)

Solution No. 456  
Across: 1 On the shoals; 9 Lager; 10 Sky; 11 Air; 12 Obey; 13 X-ray; 14 Diver; 15 Assail; 16 Tison; 17 Another; 18 Run; 19 Meet one's end; 20 Dope; 21 X-ray; 22 Horse; 23 Strain; 24 Olympus; 25 Keats; 26 Old, old story; 27 Orderly room; 28 Str; 29 Connect; 30 Ash; 31 Canyon; 32 Lance; 33 Oasis; 34 Tan.

## UKAEA CIVIL ENGINEERING ASSISTANT (DRAUGHTSMAN)

A vacancy exists at the Rutherford establishment of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority for a Civil Engineering Assistant at a salary within the range of £1,280 to £1,925 per annum, depending on age and experience. There is also a £500 allowance to be reviewed at the end of 1971.

Opportunities will be provided for gaining experience in the preparation of General Arrangement and Detail drawings required in connection with the wide range of projects which the UKAEA is responsible. The work includes Chemical Process Buildings, Laboratories, Offices, Stores and Workshops, etc., in addition to the more specialised structures associated with advanced Nuclear Reactor Projects.

Applicants must possess an appropriate ONC or equivalent qualification and have had some years' experience in the design of one or more of the following branches: Water supply, internal cold water and plumbing services, drainage, roadworks. Some experience in detailing reinforced concrete and/or structural steelwork would be an advantage.

Excellent working conditions include 18 working days' annual leave plus 12 days' public and privilege holidays, a day's sick leave, Superannuation Scheme, and educational training facilities with the possibility of day release.

Young men who have the necessary qualifications and experience are invited to write for an application form quoting reference 594/G to: The Staff Officer, Reactor Group, Room 1231, United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, RISELY, Warrington, Lancs.

Closing Date: 9th August, 1971.

## ACCOUNTANT

EATON LIMITED, have a vacancy for an Accountant, to join a Management Accounting Team. The successful applicant will be under 25 and will have completed at least Part 111 I.C.W.A. examinations or equivalent. His duties will be to assist in the preparation of monthly and annual management accounting data, profit forecasting, etc. A knowledge of Data Processing techniques will be an advantage.

A good competitive salary will be paid. The post also carries Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes, and free Life Assurance cover.

Write in first instance to:-

Mr. P. Kershaw, EATON LIMITED, Transmission Division, P.O. Box 11, Worsley, Manchester.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### UNIVERSITIES

#### The University of Lancaster

Applications are invited for the post of **Assistant Secretary (Co-ordinator)**. The duties will be to co-ordinate the work of the various departments of the University, to act as a liaison officer between the University and the various bodies concerned with its affairs, and to be responsible for the general administration of the University.

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification, and should have had some years' experience in the administration of a large organisation. They should also have a good knowledge of the University of Lancaster and its various departments.

Applications, in writing, giving full career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to: **Textile Marketing Manager, Textiles, British Enkalon Ltd., Enkalon House, P.O. Box 62, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.**

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCERS

## University of Liverpool

### DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Applications are invited for an **Assistant Secretary (Co-ordinator)**. The duties will be to co-ordinate the work of the various departments of the University, to act as a liaison officer between the University and the various bodies concerned with its affairs, and to be responsible for the general administration of the University.

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification, and should have had some years' experience in the administration of a large organisation. They should also have a good knowledge of the University of Liverpool and its various departments.

Applications, in writing, giving full career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to: **Textile Marketing Manager, Textiles, British Enkalon Ltd., Enkalon House, P.O. Box 62, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.**

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCERS

## University of Strathclyde

### DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIANSHIP

Applications are invited for the post of **Assistant Secretary (Co-ordinator)**. The duties will be to co-ordinate the work of the various departments of the University, to act as a liaison officer between the University and the various bodies concerned with its affairs, and to be responsible for the general administration of the University.

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification, and should have had some years' experience in the administration of a large organisation. They should also have a good knowledge of the University of Strathclyde and its various departments.

Applications, in writing, giving full career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to: **Textile Marketing Manager, Textiles, British Enkalon Ltd., Enkalon House, P.O. Box 62, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.**

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCERS

## University of Strathclyde

### DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIANSHIP

Applications are invited for the post of **Assistant Secretary (Co-ordinator)**. The duties will be to co-ordinate the work of the various departments of the University, to act as a liaison officer between the University and the various bodies concerned with its affairs, and to be responsible for the general administration of the University.

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification, and should have had some years' experience in the administration of a large organisation. They should also have a good knowledge of the University of Strathclyde and its various departments.

Applications, in writing, giving full career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to: **Textile Marketing Manager, Textiles, British Enkalon Ltd., Enkalon House, P.O. Box 62, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.**

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCERS

## University of Strathclyde

### DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIANSHIP

Applications are invited for the post of **Assistant Secretary (Co-ordinator)**. The duties will be to co-ordinate the work of the various departments of the University, to act as a liaison officer between the University and the various bodies concerned with its affairs, and to be responsible for the general administration of the University.

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification, and should have had some years' experience in the administration of a large organisation. They should also have a good knowledge of the University of Strathclyde and its various departments.

Applications, in writing, giving full career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to: **Textile Marketing Manager, Textiles, British Enkalon Ltd., Enkalon House, P.O. Box 62, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.**

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCERS

## University of Strathclyde

### DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIANSHIP

Applications are invited for the post of **Assistant Secretary (Co-ordinator)**. The duties will be to co-ordinate the work of the various departments of the University, to act as a liaison officer between the University and the various bodies concerned with its affairs, and to be responsible for the general administration of the University.

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification, and should have had some years' experience in the administration of a large organisation. They should also have a good knowledge of the University of Strathclyde and its various departments.

Applications, in writing, giving full career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to: **Textile Marketing Manager, Textiles, British Enkalon Ltd., Enkalon House, P.O. Box 62, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.**

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCERS

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

#### Stockport and Buxton Hospital Management Committee

##### SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

(Salary: £1,700 to £2,217 per annum) Following the retirement of the present Senior Administrative Officer, the Committee is seeking a successor to take over the duties of the post. The successful applicant will be responsible for the general administration of the Committee, and will be required to act as a liaison officer between the Committee and the various bodies concerned with its affairs.

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification, and should have had some years' experience in the administration of a large organisation. They should also have a good knowledge of the Stockport and Buxton Hospital Management Committee and its various departments.

Applications, in writing, giving full career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to: **Textile Marketing Manager, Textiles, British Enkalon Ltd., Enkalon House, P.O. Box 62, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.**

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCERS

## Stockport and Buxton Hospital Management Committee

### STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL

#### PRINCIPAL MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKER

required at Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport, a general and maternity hospital, which is being developed into a main District General Hospital. The post offers a wide range of responsibilities including the management of the Social Work Department, and the coordination of the work of the various departments of the hospital.

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification, and should have had some years' experience in the administration of a large organisation. They should also have a good knowledge of the Stepping Hill Hospital and its various departments.

Applications, in writing, giving full career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to: **Textile Marketing Manager, Textiles, British Enkalon Ltd., Enkalon House, P.O. Box 62, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.**

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCERS

## Stockport and Buxton Hospital Management Committee

### STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL

#### PHYSIOTHERAPIST (BASIC GRADE)

Applications are invited for the post of **Basic Grade Physiotherapist** at the above General and Maternity Hospital of 583 beds. The post offers a wide range of responsibilities including the management of the Physiotherapy Department, and the coordination of the work of the various departments of the hospital.

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification, and should have had some years' experience in the administration of a large organisation. They should also have a good knowledge of the Stepping Hill Hospital and its various departments.

Applications, in writing, giving full career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to: **Textile Marketing Manager, Textiles, British Enkalon Ltd., Enkalon House, P.O. Box 62, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.**

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCERS

## City Hospital, Nottingham

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

#### Borough of Stretford

##### DENTAL AUXILIARY (FULL-TIME)

The work is varied and can be arranged to suit the applicant's needs. The successful applicant will be responsible for the general administration of the Dental Department, and will be required to act as a liaison officer between the Department and the various bodies concerned with its affairs.

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification, and should have had some years' experience in the administration of a large organisation. They should also have a good knowledge of the Borough of Stretford and its various departments.

Applications, in writing, giving full career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to: **Textile Marketing Manager, Textiles, British Enkalon Ltd., Enkalon House, P.O. Box 62, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.**

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCERS

## Borough of Widnes

### THE 1932 ACT

#### ASSISTANT TOWN CLERK (SOLICITOR)

The post ranks third in my Department. The successful applicant will be responsible for the general administration of the Town Clerk's Office, and will be required to act as a liaison officer between the Office and the various bodies concerned with its affairs.

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification, and should have had some years' experience in the administration of a large organisation. They should also have a good knowledge of the Borough of Widnes and its various departments.

Applications, in writing, giving full career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to: **Textile Marketing Manager, Textiles, British Enkalon Ltd., Enkalon House, P.O. Box 62, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.**

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCERS

## City of Cambridge

### DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING

#### SENIOR ASSISTANT PLANNING DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

Experienced Planning Officer with a degree in Planning and a good knowledge of the City of Cambridge. The successful applicant will be responsible for the general administration of the Planning Department, and will be required to act as a liaison officer between the Department and the various bodies concerned with its affairs.

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification, and should have had some years' experience in the administration of a large organisation. They should also have a good knowledge of the City of Cambridge and its various departments.

Applications, in writing, giving full career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to: **Textile Marketing Manager, Textiles, British Enkalon Ltd., Enkalon House, P.O. Box 62, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.**

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCERS

## County Borough of St Helens

### SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

#### COMMUNITY SERVICES OFFICER

The successful applicant will be responsible for the general administration of the Community Services Department, and will be required to act as a liaison officer between the Department and the various bodies concerned with its affairs.

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification, and should have had some years' experience in the administration of a large organisation. They should also have a good knowledge of the County Borough of St Helens and its various departments.

Applications, in writing, giving full career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to: **Textile Marketing Manager, Textiles, British Enkalon Ltd., Enkalon House, P.O. Box 62, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.**

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCERS

## Essex County Council

### DOUGHERTY HOSTEL

#### MANAGER

The successful applicant will be responsible for the general administration of the Dougherty Hostel, and will be required to act as a liaison officer between the Hostel and the various bodies concerned with its affairs.

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification, and should have had some years' experience in the administration of a large organisation. They should also have a good knowledge of the Essex County Council and its various departments.

Applications, in writing, giving full career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to: **Textile Marketing Manager, Textiles, British Enkalon Ltd., Enkalon House, P.O. Box 62, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.**

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCERS

## Lancashire County Council

### Area Social Services Committee

#### URBISTON, MANCHESTER SOCIAL WORKERS

(Salary: £1,725 to £2,193) For work in connection with the URBISTON, MANCHESTER Social Work Department. The successful applicant will be responsible for the general administration of the Social Work Department, and will be required to act as a liaison officer between the Department and the various bodies concerned with its affairs.

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification, and should have had some years' experience in the administration of a large organisation. They should also have a good knowledge of the Lancashire County Council and its various departments.

Applications, in writing, giving full career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to: **Textile Marketing Manager, Textiles, British Enkalon Ltd., Enkalon House, P.O. Box 62, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.**

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCERS

## COURSES AND SEMINARS

### LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC

#### SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

##### BIP. DES. (L'POOL) COURSES IN DESIGN

Professional training of three years duration in Industrial Design given in association with specialists in other Polytechnic Departments. Further particulars and application forms from: **Head of School of Industrial Design, Dept. G, Hope Street, Liverpool L1 9PB.**

## SPEAK FRENCH IN 8 WEEKS!

### "WHILE VACATIONING ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA"

SPEECH FLUENCY achieved by complete all-day immersion in all-French-speaking environment with specially trained teachers using the proven Institut de France audio-visual method. Course includes intensive class work, discussion, lunch, situation, excursions, and excursions. Lodging and meals included in tuition. Next 4 or 8-week course starts August 2nd, August 30th and all year. For beginners, intermediate or advanced. Apply: **INSTITUT DE FRANCAIS GG-16 & 19, Rue de la Malmaison, 06-Villefranche-sur-Mer.**

## EDUCATION

### PASS YOUR G.C.E.

The most successful way of passing your G.C.E. is by using the **THE RAPID RESULTS COLLEGE**. The college offers a wide range of courses in all subjects, and is run by experienced teachers who will ensure that you achieve the highest possible marks.

Applications, in writing, giving full career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to: **Textile Marketing Manager, Textiles, British Enkalon Ltd., Enkalon House, P.O. Box 62, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.**

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCERS

## LEGAL NOTICES

### PRESTIGE POULTRY PRODUCE LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, the Members and Creditors of the above-named company are required to submit claims to the Liquidator of the company, who is acting as the Liquidator of the company, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1948.

Applications, in writing, giving full career details and qualifications, should be sent under 'confidential' cover to: **Textile Marketing Manager, Textiles, British Enkalon Ltd., Enkalon House, P.O. Box 62, Regent Road, Leicester LE1 9AF.**

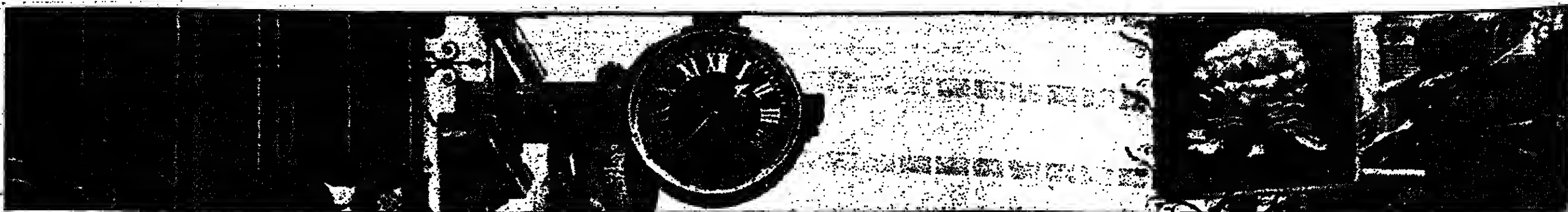
MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCERS

## CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE UPON



WORLD BANKING

A GUARDIAN SPECIAL REPORT



# This little City went to Market...

J. R. H. COOPER, of J. Henry Schroder Wagg, on the City of London's rôle in Europe

TO THE AUTHORS of the famous White Paper of February, 1970, on the balance of payments effects of British entry into the Common Market, increased invisible earnings by the City of London was expected to be one of the principal pluses in the equation. "The contribution of the City of London," they wrote, "should bring benefits not only to the United Kingdom but to other members of the EEC as well. The City can offer a wide range of financial and commercial services—not only insurance but also banking, shipping, merchanting, commodity markets, and portfolio management—which is unrivalled outside the United States. With greater awareness of the diversity and sophistication of these facilities both we and our future partners can expect to gain increasing advantage."

How do these expectations relate to the financial services which the City has to offer: banking, short-term money markets and foreign exchange and long-term capital markets?

## A Good Thing or a Bad Thing?

THE FIRST POINT about the City's banking activities is to distinguish between the City as an international banking centre and the City as the banking centre of the British economy. Many institutions, such as the larger merchant banks, participate in both these functions; but the distinction is nevertheless clear-cut. In essence, the distinction is based on the exchange controls and other regulations imposed on domestic banking, from which the international banking functions are almost entirely free. Indeed, in its capacity as an international banking centre the City enjoys a freedom and flexibility in matters of tax, exchange control, and banking regulations which is not equalled in any other financial centre of any size.

On the other hand, in its capacity as a domestic banking centre for the British economy, the City has been heavily circumscribed and frustrated in recent years by the limitations of the sterling credit squeeze and the conventions observed by the clearing banks; and while the ceilings on sterling lending are probably about to be eased, the regulatory arrangements described in the consultative document on "Competition and Credit Control" issued by the Bank of England on May 28 seem likely to perpetuate a high degree of official regulation of domestic banking—but also the present lack of official regulation of the City's international banking.

It is not clear how British entry into the Common Market will affect this division of the City's activities. It depends on the progress towards monetary union within the Common Market, and on the extent to which the paraphernalia of such monetary union is established—in terms of common exchange control towards the outside world and common credit controls and banking regulations within Europe. In so far as European monetary union remains a distant objective and its paraphernalia the subject of academic debate rather than practical legislation, British entry into the Common Market will probably have little effect on the City's banking arrangements: domestic banking with all its restrictions will continue to service the domestic British economy and Europe will remain a part of the City's international clientele.

Six or nine months ago, one might have been forgiven for expecting that European monetary union was a rather more immediate prospect. There seemed to be evidence at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in September, 1970, of a definite determination by European Governments and central bankers to push forward with the idea of monetary

union as one of the more specific and attainable ends in the next stage of the Common Market's development; and since then we have had the adoption of the Werner Plan with its staged progress towards complete monetary union by 1980.

But the floating of the Deutschmark by the German Government in May of this year, the consequent shelving of the Werner Plan to start borrowing the exchange rate bands of Common Market currencies in June, and the sharp debate on monetary, exchange rate, and exchange control policy that has ensued between the Germans, the Commission and the rest of the Community seem to have pushed genuine European monetary union off the programme of what is politically realistic for the foreseeable future.

But if monetary union were to become a realistic prospect, it would have two major repercussions on the rôle of the City in relation to Europe: it would transfer the City's European business from its "international" arena to its "domestic" arena; and it would hasten the emergence of a single financial centre of Europe and thus sharpen the competition between the City and other contenders for that rôle.

It is possible to argue that an enlargement of the City's "domestic" operations to embrace the whole of Europe might well, in fact, curtail the City's operations overall and thus reduce its overall invisible earnings. If banking regulations and controls grow up within the Common Market to as formidable an intensity as those experienced in Britain in recent years, then much of the City's current banking business with Continental Europe—in the sense of leading Euro-currencies to European companies—would be inhibited. If controls were imposed on banks within the Common Market on their operations outside it comparable to those which are currently imposed by several Common Market countries on banks within their borders, these would almost certainly inhibit the rest of the City's international business—with North and South America, Africa, and Australasia.

But to draw attention to these possibilities is not to predict them as probabilities. It is much too early to count up whether, and by how much, British membership of the Common Market is a Good Thing or a Bad Thing for the City.

## Don't bank on it

IF AND WHEN monetary union emerges in Europe, it is probably natural to expect the emergence of a single European financial centre—not to the exclusion of other, more local, financial centres but as the main hub of the money and capital markets of Europe, round which one would expect Common Market-wide financial institutions to plant their headquarters. The gradual emergence of Frankfurt over the past few years, as the accepted financial centre of Germany without the disappearance of more local centres such as Hamburg, Düsseldorf, and Cologne is a precedent for what one would expect to happen in Europe as a whole.

In this sense, there is every reason to hope and expect that London's chances of becoming such a financial centre of Europe are high. The facts that London is the undoubted centre of the genuinely international short-term capital and money markets comprised by the market for Euro-currency deposits and that so many foreign banks have been attracted to open up branches, subsidiaries, and representative offices within the City should ensure that London has a head start over other centres in the provision of the sheer institutional infrastructure required for a sophisticated short-term money market.

But one should beware of assuming that this supremacy will automatically spread to other areas of banking, of which the principal ones are probably commercial banking and long-term capital markets.

## Branches everywhere?

COMMERCIAL BANKING services, are of course, already provided throughout the Common Market by the national domestic banking systems. It would be presumptuous to assume that the British banking system—and in particular, the British clearing banks—could offer a better commercial banking service to German industrial and commercial organisations and the German public than the existing German banks such as the "Big Three"—Deutsche Bank, Commerzbank, and Dresdner Bank. It would be downright ridiculous to believe that, even if the British banking services were superior, the local European banks with their entrenched relationships with their customers, would allow the British commercial banks calmly to step in and raid their clientele.

For these reasons, it is doubtful whether London will quickly become the centre of commercial banking through the expansion of the branch network of commercial banks headquartered in London. In due time, London may possibly become such a centre of commercial banking through the linking of existing national banks across national frontiers—of which the cooperation between Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais, and Banco di Roma may prove to be but an initial straw in the wind—and through the London end of such cooperatives becoming their headquarters due to their geographical proximity to London's money markets. But such a development must still be seen as a very long way off and London's central position more as a hope than a forecast.

## Capital of capital?

LONDON'S LONG-TERM capital market is unquestionably the largest and most sophisticated in Europe. Both the "primary" market for raising new money by the new issue of both ordinary shares and fixed-interest stocks and the "secondary" market for the purchase and sale of stocks and shares already in issue enjoy a more sophisticated machinery capable of handling far greater volumes of money than any other in Europe. But it does not necessarily follow that this superiority will make London the natural home of Europe's long-term capital market, for several reasons. First, while it is undoubtedly true that the London Stock Exchange provides a secondary market in stocks and shares infinitely larger and more sophisticated

than any in Europe and second only to New York, this may well prove to be an historical asset of no great application to the Europe of the future. It is quite probable that the small savers of Europe—and increasingly in Britain as well—will look to institutional vehicles for investment—such as investment trusts, unit trusts, pension funds, and life assurance companies—rather than direct investment in stocks and shares of individual companies through the Stock Exchange. If this happens, the secondary market in stocks and shares will become a wholesale market between institutions; and for this the retail market with all its sophistication provided by the Stock Exchange may not necessarily emerge as the obvious centre. Indeed, the current scales of commissions and "jobbers' turns" charged in the Stock Exchange bid fair to drive away any wholesale business which may develop in Europe.

It may be argued that whatever the future of the secondary markets in stocks and shares, London's experience and expertise as a primary market will draw such business to British stockbrokers, merchant banks, and investment institutions. But there are powerful arguments against such a view. The lesson of history is surely that a primary market in long-term capital is most likely to grow up in that centre where most of the investible funds are available: London and later New York became great international capital markets just because those two centres were at that time the principal sources of long-term capital for investment throughout the world. With the current respective rates of savings and economic growth in Britain on the one hand and continental Europe on the other, it is difficult to imagine the British institutional investors centred in London proving a greater source of investible funds than, say, the savings institutions of Germany.

Again, it may be argued that the seekers of long-term capital—the great industrial and commercial corporations of Europe—are scattered across the Continent and Britain, and that the institutional investors which are the sources of such capital are likely to remain scattered across the Continent as well. To these

conditions, one might suppose that some common central market place should emerge in which borrowers and lenders would be matched. But if it is right to predict that at this point the long-term capital market will be essentially a wholesale market, it is probably not necessary for such a market to have a physical, geographical centre at all.

## Stand on your own Six feet

FOR ALL THESE REASONS it is difficult to share the optimism of the 1970 White Paper about the direct effect of British entry into the Common Market on the City's invisible earnings for specifically financial services. Neither do these arguments yield a clear-cut conclusion that British entry would be bad for the City. Rather, three other conclusions emerge.

1 THE DIRECT EFFECTS of British membership on the City will be greater, the closer the Common Market approaches a condition of full monetary union: if the prospects of such union remain as distant as they are today, the direct effects are likely to be small.

2 IF AND WHEN progress is made towards monetary union and the paraphernalia of banking regulations, exchange control, and exchange rate control is developed on a European basis, its effects on the City's operations will depend very largely on the nature and small print of these regulations and controls.

3 IF MONETARY UNION is achieved, the City may not have many inherent advantages over other contenders to be Europe's financial centre; but it need not have any inherent disadvantages either. In the context of monetary union, British entry will mean increased competition for the City, as it does for so many industries; one's self-confidence need not reach the proportions of conceit to believe that in these circumstances British entry and progress towards monetary union should benefit the City significantly. If it does not, the City will have no one to blame but itself.

**Now  
the Midland  
can lend you  
more than a  
sympathetic  
ear.**

Lending money to customers is a basic part of a bank's business. And, what seems like a long time ago, you could go to your manager, ask for money and probably get it, without difficulty.

Then came the freeze. And the squeeze. And the money got harder to come by, if it came at all. Most of the time, all we could offer was a sympathetic ear and a few suggestions.

Which was really just as depressing for the bank manager as for his customers.

But now the freeze is thawing slightly. And the squeeze is easing a little. We won't be going wild. But we'll help as many of our customers as we possibly can.

Get in touch with your Midland manager and see if he can help to make things easier for you.

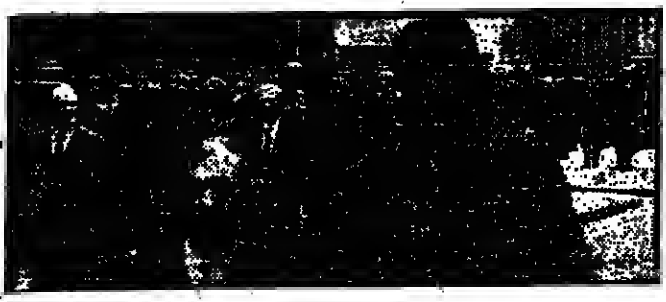


**Midland  
Bank**  
A Great British Bank

**BNP**  
**Banque  
Nationale  
de Paris**  
**World-wide  
banking  
in over fifty  
countries**

**British & French Bank Limited**

Head Office:  
9-13 King William Street  
London EC4P 4HS  
Telephones 01-626 5678  
Member of the Banque  
Nationale de Paris Group





# National and Grindlays. Branches in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Middle East. Associates—everywhere

We offer complete banking services throughout the world.

## NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED

23 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 3DD  
Telephone: 01-626 0545

13 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LE, 7 Cork Street, London, W1X 1PB.  
Midlands Representative office:  
Newater House, 11 Newhall Street, Birmingham B3 3NY. Telephone: 021-236 4308

If you can answer  
"Yes" to these four  
questions you don't  
need Dalton, Barton.

1 Does a Director of your merchant bank look after your Company's financial affairs personally and continuously?

2 Can you get a quick decision without going through a tedious committee structure?

3 Does your bank take the initiative in alerting you to potentially profitable situations? Urgently?

4 If your company doesn't happen to be in the top 50, does your bank treat you as if you were?

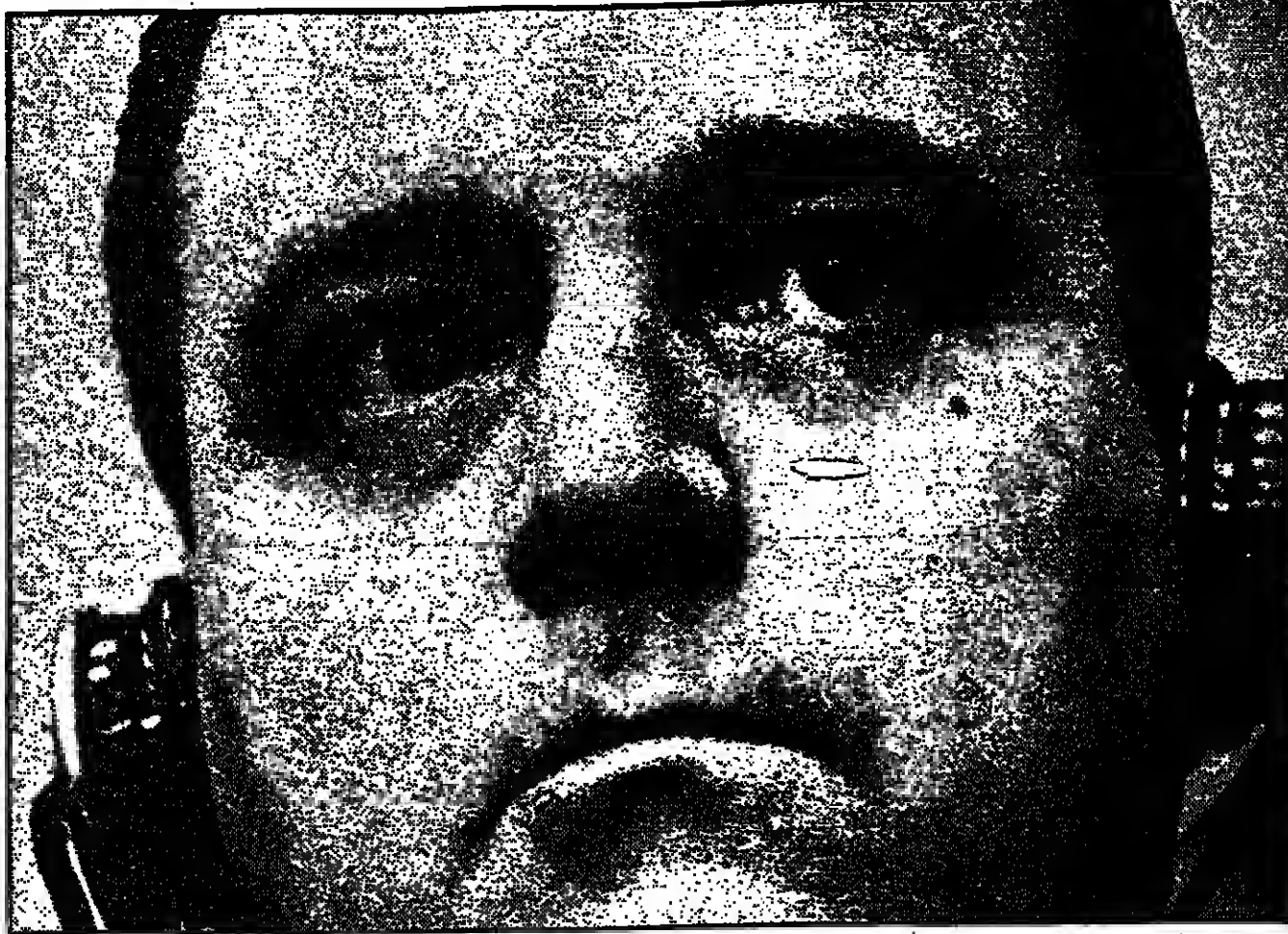
THE BANK THAT  
MEANS MORE THAN MONEY.

db

DALTON, BARTON and Company Ltd.

Hyde Park House, 60 Knightsbridge, London SW1. 01-235 8866

## WORLD BANKING



Raymond Barre



Pierre-Paul Schweitzer



Karl Schiller

Giscard d'Estaing

## The money changers

ANTHONY HARRIS, our Economics Editor, investigates the undercover negotiations leading up to the next meeting of the International Monetary Fund

FOR ONCE, there is a distinct likelihood that something could happen at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund. The French and Germans are not really so very far apart in their viewpoint, in spite of public disagreements; indeed, there is an obstinate rumour in Brussels that they are secretly agreed, but unwilling either to assist currency speculators or publicly humiliate them in institutions of the EEC by announcing a bilateral collusion.

The British, in spite of Mr Anthony Barber's basty commitment to rigid exchange rates in Copenhagen last year, seem in fact perfectly willing to go along with anything

that can be agreed. The Americans are belatedly realising that their deficit is not just a problem for other people—and that, perhaps, is the most important development of all. The Japanese, though, could still be a problem.

However, before we come to the Japanese, it would be as well to explain what is being agreed by everyone else, and why.

The melodramatic events up to May 10, vividly described by Brian Tritten in another article, represented a new kind of monetary crisis. As the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has remarked in its mid-year summary of the economic outlook, for the first time four countries have taken exchange rate action without any sign of "fundamental disequilibrium" in their basic balance of payments.

Now the Charter of the International Monetary Fund calls for exchange rates fixed within tight 1 per cent limits except in cases of fundamental disequilibrium; and if this is taken seriously (it is the heart of the system intended to prevent competitive devaluations), then Austria was just as much in breach of the Charter when she revalued as were Germany and Holland when they floated their currencies. (Why, you may ask, no reproach for Switzerland? Because Switzerland is not a member of the IMF.)

This is not just a nagging point of IMF regulations, but the heart of the matter. The fact is that a crisis provoked simply by vast flows of capital in search of higher interest rates is not only entirely new, but so new that it was never envisaged by the architects of Bretton Woods. There is no provision for countries to revalue or float simply in order to preserve their monetary autonomy, which is basically what happened in May, because the problem was never envisaged.

That, at least, is the official account of the matter, and one which is supported by much verbiage from the

unfashionable of all doctrines.

Another explanation was recently suggested to me by a senior British Treasury official. "Schiller," he said, "has both the imagination—and the right economic history—to treat exports as just another component of demand, to be managed in time of difficulty." In other words, the German float is essentially a conjunctural move—the ideal anti-inflationary weapon.

Professor Schiller has been much abused for refusing to tackle excessive demand through fiscal policy, and called a political coward for this omission. But perhaps he has noticed—as the British have noticed—that fiscal attacks on consumption are likely to raise prices, and that raising prices is not a helpful move at a time of cost inflation.

Allowing the parity to float upwards, on the other hand, kills a number of birds. It makes imports cheaper, and thus helps to restrain prices. It reduces export demand (or squeezes export profit margins, which may come to the same thing) and so helps to deflate total demand. It discourages foreign borrowing, because there is a risk that the parity might float down again during the period of a loan—thus imposing a loss on a man who borrows dollars to convert into the local currency. Finally, it is relatively painless in domestic political terms (voters like to see their Governments take an independent line).

Now if Professor Schiller has indeed persuaded his French counterpart, M Giscard d'Estaing, of the merit of this reasoning, we can reasonably guess what the EEC line is likely to be. Brussels is not the only place where well-informed people believe that the agreement is largely achieved: one bears much the same from Paris. Certainly there is a new readiness to look at flexibility of European currencies vis à vis the dollar (to the infinite chagrin of M Raymond Barre, the EEC Vice-President and monetary expert). After all, the German approach can be

described as a gesture of sturdy independence of the United States, and even as an anti-American move to re-export inflation across the Atlantic. It ought to appeal to the French.

I have indulged in this long excursion into political economy, because I think that in this light the rather familiar package of monetary reforms—wider parity bands coupled with smaller and more frequent parity changes—looks rather different. It was born as "band and crawl"—an ingenious proposal by Mr Stephen Marris of the OECD in Paris (see his "Burgstock Memorandum")—to combine the merits of flexibility and relative cer-

tainty, and take the drama out of balance of payments crises.

It has since, it is reported, found favour with M Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, the managing director of the IMF, who has long favoured smaller and more frequent parity moves (and would probably like to put them under the management of the IMF itself). Mr Marris proposed that the parity changes should normally be within the market bands, so that a devaluation or revaluation might be as undramatic as a change in Bank rate—largely a matter of following the lead of the market. Such a lack of drama would make it easier for the IMF to play an influential role.

But Professor Schiller and his independence movement

in the first place, and insist that the Americans should provide a suitable interest-paying investment for the unwanted dollars.

Suddenly the situation no longer suits the American half so well as it did. As long as unwanted dollars (or, as it were, lent in the Euro market, the essential effect was that Euroborrowers—Greek shipowners, Swiss multinationals, and the rest—were kind enough to pay the interest on what was a bottom United States debt. No wonder the US believes in "benign neglect."

But since the Federal Reserve Board started to discuss with foreign central banks their investment needs, as the official phrase, we have heard about or

It is suddenly in the American interest that countries like Germany should tackle their inflation problem through a float which reduces German exports rather than a squeeze which might drive them up. And it would be better still if the Japanese would do the same.

—if I read his motives aright—is not at all concerned to dramatise the situation (that would be done in other ways, which are discussed below). He is concerned with enough flexibility to allow Germany, or the whole EEC, to manage exchange rate variations over a fairly wide range (5 or 6 per cent top to bottom) in a counter-cyclical way. In recession, move down; in demand inflation, move up. In cost inflation, move up and pray....

Meanwhile, what about the Eurodollars? Floating in may keep the feet dry, but it doesn't make the floods go down. Here there is a second drama in progress, which has had much less publicity than the float-or-peg argument, but may prove just as important.

The history goes back a couple of years, when the US balance of payments (on a settlement basis) first swung into really heavy deficit. All over the world, central banks were piling up dollars, which they did not need and found it hard to invest (the dollars were leaving the US partly because of restrictions on banks' deposit rates there, and latterly because of generally low interest rates).

The solution—an almost incredibly silly one in retrospect—was to deposit the dollars with the Bank for International Settlements, which in turn lent them out in the Eurodollar market to borrowers many of whom, in turn, used them to buy local currencies, driving the dollar to its exchange floor and forcing buying by central banks who deposited their unwanted dollars with the BIS.... I could go on and on, and the dollars did. In two years some \$15,000 millions of central banks' reserves were created out of thin air by this crazy machine.

This year the dollar dropped, as it were. Since May the BIS has promised to stoop to folly no longer. Much more important, the central banks of the world are doing what they should have done

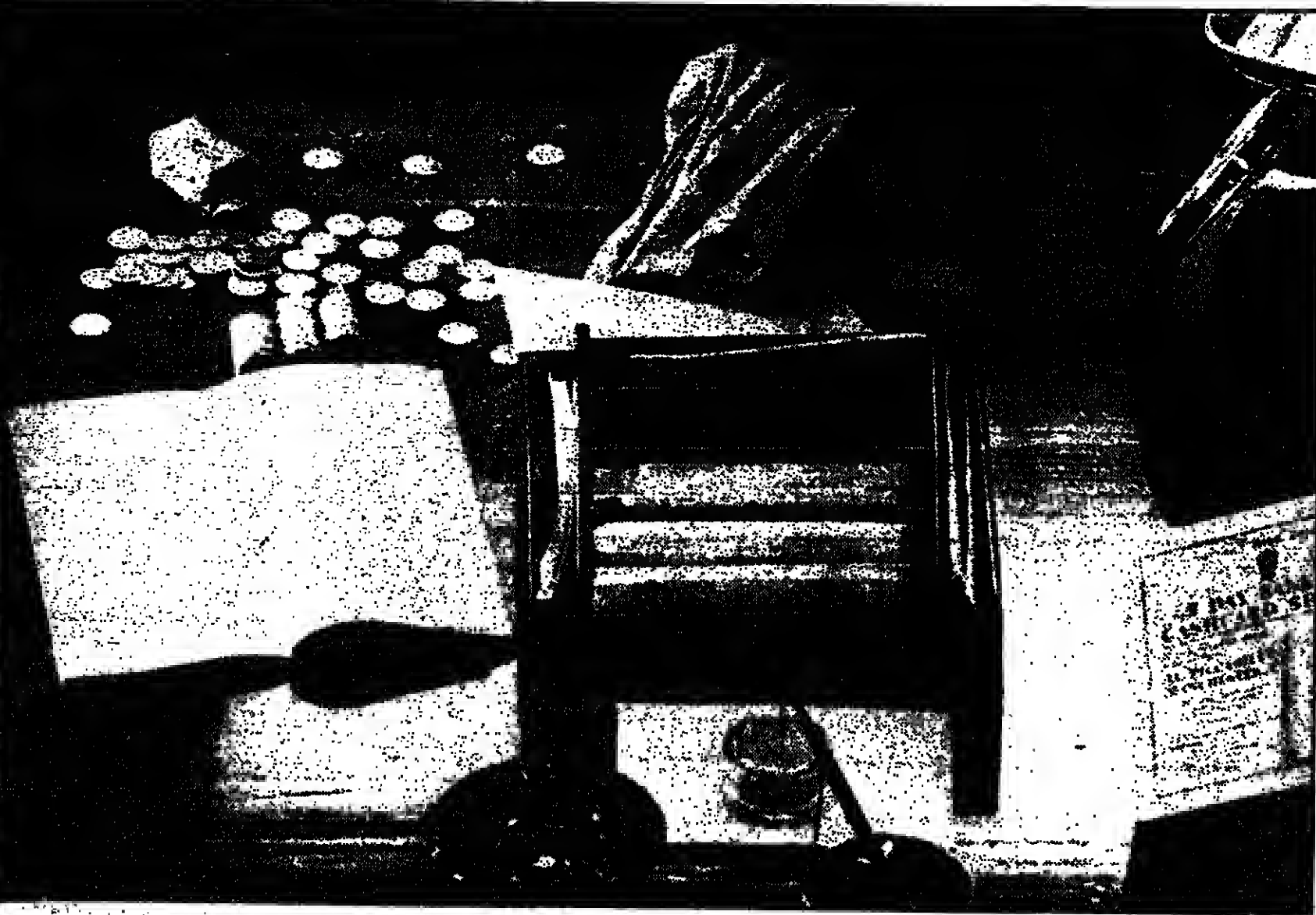
cern. The balance of payments is suddenly an American problem after all. Because when the first Congress grasps the fact that taxpayers' money, good American money, is being used to pay interest to foreign central banks—banks in countries sheltering under America might... well, there might be a little political problem.

So it is suddenly in the American interest that countries like Germany should tackle their inflation problem through a float which reduces German exports rather than a squeeze which might drive them up. And it would be better still if the Japanese would do the same. And given wider bands, the yen can be forced so tight against a new ceiling that a gentler series of "smaller and more frequent parity changes" (upwards) might seem the best face-saving solution. At so the devaluation of the dollar might be achieved.

Our simplified scenario 1972 is now complete. agreement in Washington wider bands and smaller more frequent parity changes—as a prelude to a series of moves which will effectively devalue the dollar mild against most other currencies (but possibly not sterling). Meanwhile, a concerted move by European central banks to draw funds out of swollen Eurodollar pool as repatriate them. Therefore big Eurodollar interest rates—which will in any case be necessary to compensate lenders of a depreciating currency, and stop holding switching out—as well reasonably tight conditions in European currencies. At the same time the European authorities may find necessary to finance a flow, as the dollars they bi so liberally created van back into thin air. All require agile bankers. summer has proved the athleticism fairly well. a failure of nerve in Washington in September postpone the big scheduled event.



# WORLD BANKING



## An end to public service

HAMISH McRAE on the new credit controls

IF NO ONE least of all the clearing banks, precisely how the new controls—outlined by Bank of England in May—will work in practice, it is not possible to see the national changes that the banks will have to make use of them.

It is because the banks, though new, even in themselves, really part of a wider change in clearing banking has been going on now at least four years: the old and painful change being semi-official bodies acting one eye to the public and the other to the industry, having to do for its business.

new controls may be the most important single affecting the clearing banks because they put them on the same basis as other financial institutions. They will remove both the privilege of the deposit interest-rate cartel and the ability of having to raise cash and liquidity that are not imposed on other institutions.

They will also end the lending ceilings which were more rigidly applied to the clearing banks than they were to their competitors. But they only take further the process that has already started, with the disclosure of full profits and the setting up of special subsidiaries outside the rules of clearing banking.

One can see the change—and the difficulties it creates—starting to appear in ordinary day-to-day banking. National Westminster recently caused a stir by saying that it was going to charge for the branch manager's time. It is logical enough; after all solicitors and accountants charge for their advice.

And, of course, customers already pay for this service, except that it is concealed in their half-yearly charges and

them has managed to convey to customers that becoming more commercial means anything other than higher charges.

The fact that many of the complaints against the banks are unfair is irrelevant. It is a failure of management that people should make them at all.

Looking then at bank management, there are two main areas where the banks themselves acknowledge concern, one at head office, the other at the branches. The head office problem first.

The day-to-day running of the banks is in the hands of trained bankers. These people are the pick of the school leavers which still provide the banks with virtually all their new staff. Banks therefore differ from other service industries in that they rarely recruit from outside their own organisations and almost as rarely recruit anyone with higher education or professional qualifications.

Naturally banks have economists, legal specialists, marketing men and so on. But not only is the proportion small, these are usually career bankers who have opted for this after they had already joined the bank. Understandably therefore they see themselves first and foremost as bankers.

One does not have to look back very far to see what happens to an engineering company run mainly by engineers. But while no one suggests any of the clearing banks is going to go the way of Rolls-Royce there is this similarity: clearing bankers tend to believe that being very good at banking is enough.

For example they will argue that the overdraft is a much better method of lending than the personal loan—cheaper, more flexible and so on. They are only just beginning to realise that (a) people in some cases prefer personal loans because they know where they stand and (b) there is more profit in them for the bank.

This runs on to the problem of the branch manager, probably the banks' single biggest worry. Because they want their managers to be good bankers—that is, very good at banking—National decisions—they are finding it increasingly difficult to recruit suitable staff.

The result is that senior bankers have publicly suggested that they will have to cut down on their branch networks. Yet to do so would be to throw away their big advantage of convenience (well, relative convenience since they shut on Saturdays) over other competitors for savings.

What the banks are finding hard to realise is that they don't need people in every branch who can take lending decisions. They need people who can sell their services.

For the future of the branch manager's job in this way, they will be able to attract top quality talent for the difficult (and interesting) lending decisions, those concerning big companies.

● HAMISH McRAE is deputy editor of "The Banker."

**What the banks are finding hard to realise is that they don't need people in every branch who can take lending decisions. They need people who can sell their services.**

the bank does not loathe to tell customers how it calculates these. When all banks do start to publish charges (Royal Bank of Scotland has already) it will be a good indication that they have finally got rid of their public service attitudes.

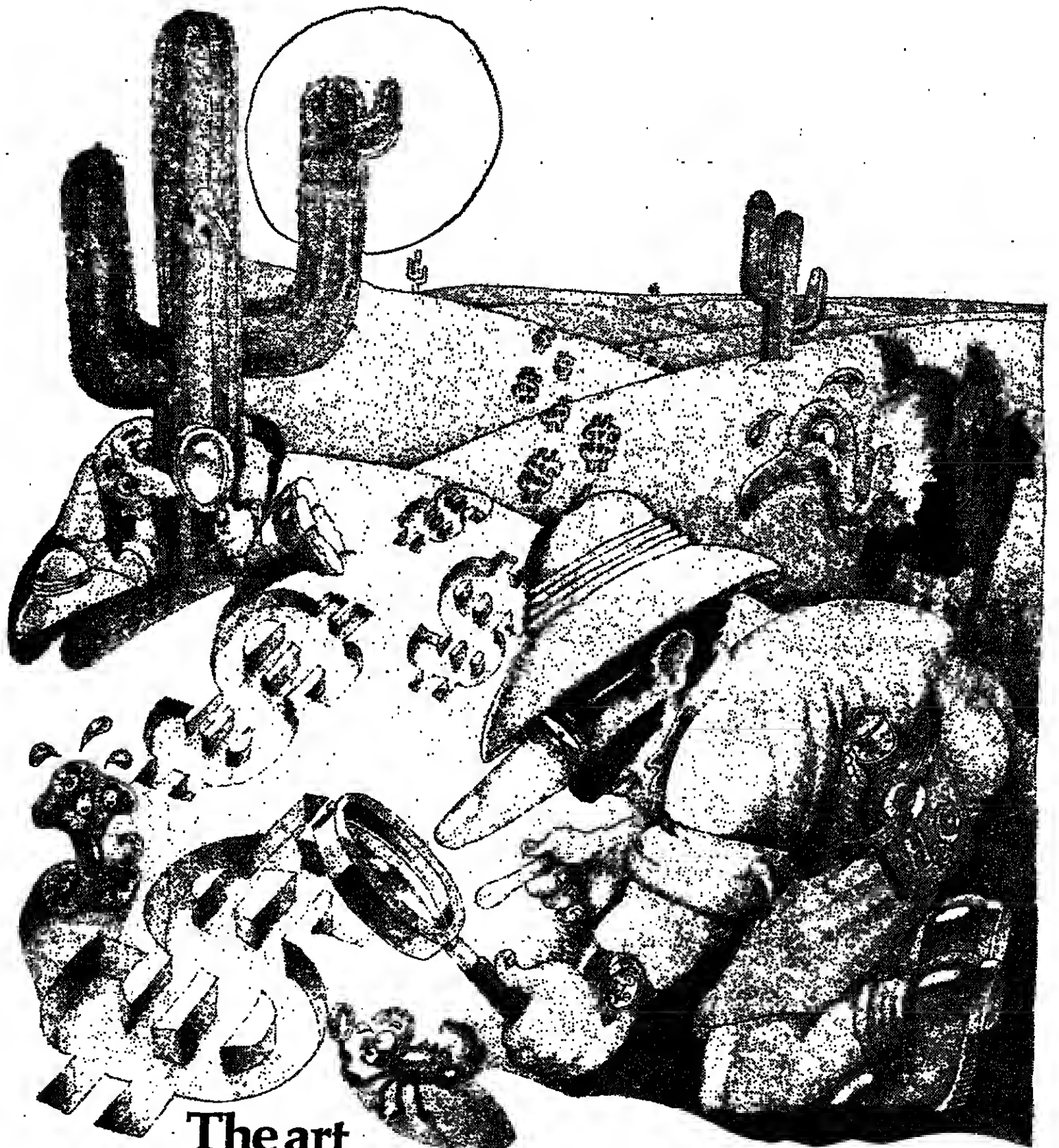
Within the banks there are still a few worries as to whether the Bank of England really means what it says when it asks them to compete: whether the special protection that will have to be given to building societies and National Savings will in fact mean that banks still are handicapped in relation to the other institutions tapping the savings market.

These may prove justified. But in future the onus will be on the banks to fight for fair treatment. Not to accept meekly the "requests" of the Bank of England however partial and damaging they might be to the banks' (and their shareholders') interest.

For the real question now is no longer one of competition. It is one of management: how soon bank management can get used to the idea that it is running a commercial business and whether, having realised this, it has got the skills to do so.

So far—and remember this change only really took hold after the mergers of 1968—bank management's record is mixed. On the credit side, all the banks have overhauled their management structures and Barclays and Lloyds have set about rationalising their overseas activities.

On the other hand, both Barclays and Midland are seriously behind schedule on their computer installations, none of the banks has made a particular success of their specialist subsidiaries, and, most worrying of all, none of



## The art of tracking Eurodollars.

It's not too difficult if you're on the right trail. For a big international loan, come to a big international bank group: National Westminster. Through its subsidiary, Westminster Foreign Bank, NatWest can produce the finance you need for overseas expansion or investment. Through its wide international financial network, National Westminster can provide Eurodollar loans or other currency finance on the scale you need in any country in the world. So put away your explorer's kit and make tracks for National Westminster.

**National Westminster Bank**  
Simply there to help

## AWKING NANCING LIMITED

41 Lune Street  
Preston  
Tel.: 59794

is nothing to talk with possibly we can provide the answer you are

es include —  
ANKERS' AGENT  
NANCIAL CONSULTANTS  
EVELOPMENT FINANCE  
ERGERS AND TAKEOVERS  
IVESTMENT  
ORTGAGES  
ISURANCE  
ANAGEMENT SERVICES

ople are  
aking  
oney  
eculating  
stamps  
e you?

the world's largest brokers in  
Belgian postage stamps, for free  
etc.

GG5.

Navy Michael Investment Ltd.  
Scottish Life House  
Leeds 1, England  
Tel. 0532 24930/25083  
Telex 857247  
Cable: Invest-Leeds



DATELINE WORLDWIDE + + +

HONGKONG BANK GROUP + NOW  
IN 32 COUNTRIES ++ ARE YOU  
GETTING WORLDWIDE SERVICE?



Banking has always been international. But never more so than in the growth-minded 'seventies'. And no part of the world is offering more growth possibilities than the booming Far and Near East. From Kuwait to Singapore and from Japan to Australia, new markets are emerging, new industries are being created, new business possibilities are opening up. And in all these places, offices of the Hongkong Bank Group are active, watching the markets around them, analysing, forecasting, summarising.

Not that the Hongkong Bank Group

is restricted to the East. With offices in North America, Europe and Australia, it's one of the great international banks, dealing daily in the dollar, the mark, the franc, the yen. And it's been around the international banking scene for a long time.

Whatever the problem and whatever the geography, the Hongkong Bank Group can probably help. But find out for yourself. Write or telephone for the series of booklets they've prepared on each of the major Eastern markets.

They're packed with facts, they're up to date. And they're free.

## THE HONGKONG BANK GROUP

9 Gracechurch Street London EC3V 0DU

# At Rothschild Intercontinental international finance is our business

Rothschild Intercontinental Bank was set up especially to meet your multi-national business needs for medium-term Eurocurrency finance. We didn't simply add it to our list of services. It's the speciality of the house.

Through our member banks we have invaluable links with leaders in commercial and investment banking in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Geneva, Brussels, Zurich, Cleveland, Houston, Seattle, Tokyo and Sydney.

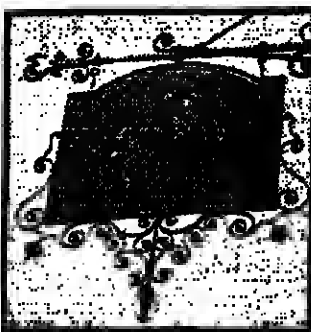
The success of our business depends on success in providing Eurocurrency finance in the form best suited to our client's needs. So when you have a deal which depends on it, do what nine leading banks and many international companies do. Call Rothschild Intercontinental and ask for the Managing Director. We're noted for flexibility, speed and discretion.

## ROTHSCHILD INTERCONTINENTAL BANK LIMITED

P.O. Box 171, 16 Finsbury Circus  
London EC2P 2JY.  
Telephone 01-588 6480  
Cables Rothincon London. Telex 888491.

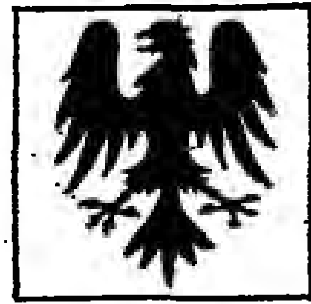
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited  
Banque Rothschild  
Piermont, Halding & Pierson  
Banque Lambert S.C.S.  
Banque Privée  
The National City Bank of Cleveland  
First City National Bank of Houston  
Seattle - First National Bank  
The Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd

## WORLD BANKING



# Global gloom

RICHARD FRY on tougher times ahead



THE PAST DECADE has been a time of relatively easy growth for banks almost everywhere. Now it looks as if the more obvious fields of expansion have been occupied, and a period of consolidation lies ahead. As always in such a phase, competition is growing fast and furious, and some projects that seemed certain winners will fall by the wayside.

One has only to look round the City of London, or for that matter round the financial districts of Zurich and Geneva, Frankfurt and Hamburg, to see how many banks are nowadays competing for deposits and for customers.

The reasons are familiar. As business spread across frontiers—and as some of the richest countries, especially the United States and Britain, restricted capital outflows—the banks followed the trend. Some built up international branch networks, others linked up with banks in other countries or formed specialised subsidiaries. Prosperity, stoked by inflation, created vast cash surpluses seeking employment. New money and capital

markets emerged. Funds flowed round the world more freely than at any time in the past fifty years. One needs banks to move funds as well as to raise funds.

In the past two years such movements grew to massive size, and interest rates soared. In the Euro-currency

dam in a merchant banking venture.

These are only a few examples of the international banking links that seemed to be adequate until a short time ago. Quite recently, new forms have emerged. The most far-reaching is the proposed "merger" between

of the contribution to profits which a well-run financial department can make.

It is not as easy as it was to discover and mobilise sterile deposits, though some of the more aggressive banks still send out representatives to the smaller sheikhs or the

with loudhailers and a But on the whole the for mobilising both pers and business savings become more limited.

That is where the national groupings hope fill a gap. Whether the ing up of total deposits of constituent banks means that larger funds be applied by the group by several individual b remains to be tested. T is ample room for ex ment and enterprise.

The limit is not, it se the flow of ideas but supply of staff. The brilliant plans are apt fade out into routine of tions unless the right are there to implement t It is this basic bottlene the new-type banking gives the City of London main advantage over o European centres—at rate for another few year

'The time when any London branch with a good market operator could make money by borrowing and lending in the inter-bank market is over'

market alone the volume of funds increased by 50 per cent in 1969 and by another 30 per cent in 1970. In 1968-69 the American banks borrowed nearly \$10 billion from the Euro-market for use at home, after the turn-about in US monetary policy they returned more than \$13 billion to Europe.

In the period of westward flow, the international money market was dominated by the European branches of the American banks, raising money for their parents, but the reflux brought much greater activity to the non-American banks. And while, for three years or so, good profits were to be made in the rather simple business of borrowing and lending short money between banks, the business has become much more diverse and the return can only be earned by hard work, skill and enterprise.

These tidal waves of cash have left their marks on the structure of international banking. The American banks, which were prominent in the sixties in opening overseas branches and subsidiaries, are having to review their international positions. No doubt the First National City Bank, the Chase Manhattan, and the Bank of America which have long-term strategies for widespread branch systems, will persist in their plans. But a number of the smaller banks will either look for new avenues of business or reduce their commitments.

In some parts of the world the Americans have chosen the path of participating in existing British (and French) overseas banks, rather than starting their own networks. The First National City's 40 per cent stake in National and Grindlays, for example, is working out well for both partners and gives the City-bank a representation in East Africa and the Middle East.

Similarly the Chase Manhattan has a 14 per cent holding in the Standard and Chartered Banking Group with its vast Afro-Asian spread. Some of the less solid links between American and European banks, however, may turn out to be less successful in the era of tough competition that lies ahead.

New forms of international banking are already beginning to emerge. The last ten years have brought the spread of branch networks, international syndicates and cooperative groups, and joint ventures for special purposes such as medium-term Euro-currency credit. In some of these the London clearing banks have taken a leading part.

Thus nearly ten years ago the Midland Bank joined with the Deutsche Bank, Amro, and the Société Générale de Belgique for general collaboration: out of this grew the Brussels Medium-term Credit Bank, joined by several other Continental banks; the European-American Banking Corporation in New York and a finance company in Australia. Quite recently this group has set up a joint management company, the European Bank's International Company.

A somewhat different structure was set up by Barclays with Bank of America, Banque Nationale de Paris, Dresdner Bank, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro and Banque Lambert. The last-named is also linked with Rothschild Intercontinental, Rothschild Paris, and Pierson Halding and Pierson of Amster-

the Crédit Lyonnais, the Dresdner Bank, and Banco di Roma; how close this group will come to deserve the term merger without (at present) any plan for joining the capital structures of the partners remains to be seen. But it is certain that they intend to go far beyond the usual collaboration links.

Working parties are studying plans for "real integration" at all levels; staff is being exchanged; the three chief executives meet regularly to direct the work. It will be interesting to see how a true merger can be reconciled with the responsibilities of each bank to its shareholders and to its national monetary authorities.

A different joint structure has lately been established by four very large banks: National Westminster, Chase Manhattan, Royal of Canada, and Westdeutsche Landesbank-Girozentrale. These have formed, with a 25 per cent shareholding each, the Orion Multinational Services, Orion Bank, and Orion Term Bank. The idea is to offer international merchant bank services which the constituent banks are often unable to provide; the field is still being studied, and the aim is clearly a specialised joint venture rather than ultimate integration.

Rather more ambitious plans are being discussed by the recent grouping of the Dresdner Bank, the Algemeine Bank Nederland, the Banque de Bruxelles, and Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank. Several of these partners are already involved in earlier joint structures, and this may be one of a number of cases where overlapping will have to be sorted out as time goes on.

The question is how all these and many other international banking groups are going to earn a living. For several years now it has been clear that multi-national companies want multi-national banks to finance business in different countries and currencies, and that the demand for both short and medium-term credit in Euro-currency is persistent. At the longer end of the market for dollar and Deutschmark capital issues has had its ups and downs but remains quite vigorous.

But a bank has to be alert and adaptable to take advantage of these opportunities. Both supply and demand shift around quite fast. Last year it was British companies, pressed by liquidity pains, that took up many of the dollars returning from New York—until the Bank of England set a five-year minimum term. This year German companies, similarly pressed by the Bundesbank absorbed huge sums of Euro-money.

It was a surprise to many observers that new outlets were found so smoothly for the flood of dollars returning to Europe; but it was not done without a great deal of skill and enterprise. The time when any London branch with a good market operator could make money by borrowing and lending in the inter-bank market is over.

The quest for deposits is becoming as important as the search for customers. Branch systems still catch the bulk of spare money but not as cheaply as in the past. Everywhere savings institutions tempt the personal saver by advertising high returns. Companies have become aware, in the last few years,

more local insurance companies to bring tidings of the rich returns to be earned in the money whirlpool. In Africa and Asia new deposits are still being drummed up from under the mattress by travelling bank managers

## BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.

Head Office: 24-32 Yehuda Halevi Street, Tel Aviv

Israel &

International Banking

Over 190 Branches throughout Israel

Representative Offices in

Paris, Frankfurt-Main, Buenos Aires,

Panama, Caracas,

Sao Paulo, Mexico, Nassau and Hong Kong

U.S.A. Subsidiary:

FIRST ISRAEL BANK & TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10,005

Swiss Subsidiary:

CIFICO-LEUMI BANK

Zurich: 34 Claridenstrasse.

Geneva: 80 Rue du Rhône

Affiliation in London

ANGLO-ISRAEL BANK LTD

Domestic &

International Banking

Bow Bells House

11 Broad Street - London EC4P 4BT

01-248 7712 - TELEX 888738

# THE PORTUGUESE TRADING STAMP.

It symbolises the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, one of Portugal's principal banks. It stands for 155 branches throughout Portugal and Portuguese overseas provinces.

And you'll find it at our London representative's office, where it represents over 100 years experience of business and finance. It can solve your business and trading problems in Portugal and the Portuguese territories, as well as offering a wealth of advice and information.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO

London Representative's Office  
Cereal House, 58 Mark Lane, London EC3. Tel: 01-488 4866/7  
Head Office: Rua Augusta, Lisbon, Portugal.



ark  
one

Why  
Yorkshi  
Bank

is good  
for business  
in the Nor

Yorkshire B  
THE BANK OF CHESTER



# Marked money

BRIAN TRITTON analyses a watershed in the foreign currency market

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1971, marked a watershed in the postwar development of a foreign exchange market. It was the day on which the effect of the decision to float the West German Deutschmark and Dutch guilder was seen. It produced the first true floating rates for any currency in Europe since the Bretton Woods agreement (the temporary floating of the Deutschmark in 1969) and the Bundesbank and this, therefore, be regarded as a true floating rate.

The forces which led up to the outbreak of the currency crisis on May 5, resulting in the subsequent flotation of major European currencies, the revaluation of the Austrian schilling and the Swiss franc, were several. The Montagu Annual Bulletin, published early in January, 1971, forecast a serious strain on the international monetary system and that "some countries will be forced to alter their exchange rate policies."

zing the scene here were a number of factors which had been caused by the heavy burden of the Vietnam war, and the export of capital from the US due to overseas investment, principally in Europe.

This outward flow of capital had not been matched by a corresponding inflow of earnings. In spite of these weaknesses, the Nixon Administration had adopted an easy money policy in order to boost the economy out of its recession.

US balance of payments deficit which had been caused by the heavy burden of the Vietnam war, and the export of capital from the US due to overseas investment, principally in Europe.

debts (£399 millions) to overseas central banks were paid, and the IMF debt was reduced by £287 millions. In addition, £208 millions was swapped forward into later months, in order to smooth out the inflow of funds through the year (the second half of the year being normally a less favourable time for sterling), by transactions with overseas monetary authorities.

On the whole, however, the movement of funds into sterling was moderate compared with the flow into Deutschmarks, Swiss francs, and guilders, and throughout the crisis sterling (and the French franc) was cast in the rôle of a bystander.

Speculation mounts Currency market nervousness was first touched off by the reduction of the West German bank rate by 1 per cent to 5 per cent at the end of March, 1971. The market was surprised by the size of the whole point reduction and its reaction—to move even more heavily into Deutschmarks—was the reverse of that intended by the West German authorities.

Pressure subsided when holders of "spot" marks, who were involved in running costs, were failing to obtain a reasonable return and the anticipated change in exchange rates had not taken place. This led many to liquidate their spot positions and, for a brief period, the Deutschmark was less firm.

Another contributory factor to the flight into Deutschmarks was the technical weakness of the United States dollar, in spite of the underlying strength of the American economy. There were fears about the chronic

sterling's position. The position of sterling at this time was strong. During the first quarter of the year there was a total currency inflow into the United Kingdom of £973 millions, of which £37 millions represented the current account balance of payments surplus. (In addition, Special Drawing Rights of £125 millions were received).

The strength of sterling was due to two major factors. UK interest rates were high by international standards, and the first quarter of each year is normally favourable to sterling in that there is a seasonal commercial buying of sterling to meet trading requirements.

As a result, during January-March, the UK reserves increased by £204 millions, all outstanding

to be followed by Holland and Belgium. Both France and the United Kingdom kept their exchange markets open; no one wanted to speculate in pounds and francs. For the remainder of that week the Deutschmark, the Swiss franc, the Belgian franc and the Dutch guilder effectively floated pending a solution to the situation. In the UK, France, Italy, and Scandinavia, normal central bank intervention took place if required.

A new era Three basic problems had to be resolved in the hectic days following May 10. The Werner Report on monetary union within the EEC (a necessary precursor to the development of a European capital market) had called for fixed parities

helped by the almost daily intervention by the Bundesbank in the foreign exchange market since June 2 (activated by concern for the level of the West German money supply) together with the volume of long Deutschmark positions awaiting liquidation, which were taken at the time when the Bundesbank was intervening at the old parity. These two influences have also enabled the forward market to operate on a normal competitive basis more effectively than had been anticipated by those who had opposed floating rates.

Exchange dealers are also helped by the fact that both floating currencies are firm. International trading—and hence foreign currency dealing—would be made more difficult if all major currencies floated to a weaker level resulting in a large differential movement between the weak and the strong.

Although the foreign exchange market is relatively calm at present, it remains to be seen whether this situation will continue after the main stabilising influences are removed. For example, a substantial proportion of the forward Deutschmark positions are maturing in July. The Bundesbank may soon have achieved the desired reduction in the West German money supply, and may no longer intervene in the exchange market by selling US dollars against Deutschmarks.

The exchange market will then be governed by market forces, principally commercial trading requirements for foreign currencies and interest rate differentials between different countries. The effects of the currency crisis, and developments since, have been to create more flexibility in the international monetary system with possible widening of the "spreads" while retaining the fixed parity system.

The essential cause of this recent monetary crisis was the surplus liquidity in the Eurodollar market which was made particularly volatile because of interest rate differentials and the easy money policy of the US. This led to an embarrassing volume of US dollars accumulating in the hands of European central banks and forced the latter to look into the possibilities of controlling excess Eurodollar liquidity.

So far, they have implied that money originally placed

within a narrow spread for EEC currencies between each other as a first step towards establishing a common European currency. The emergence of floating rates would delay the movement towards a monetary union.

Agricultural prices within the EEC presented another stumbling block in that a pricing policy based on a common monetary unit of account was a necessary part of European integration. This, in turn, depended on a currency system involving only small fluctuations.

There was also a divergence of opinion between France and West Germany, as well as between the West German Minister of Economics and the Bundesbank.

Professor Schiller proved obdurate in spite of these problems and on May 10 it was decided officially to float the Deutschmark and the Dutch guilder.

In spite of the float and Professor Schiller's declared wishes, the Bundesbank did not at first enter the market as a seller of US dollars, and some speculators were forced to buy dollars as high as 3.58 (Deutschmarks: US \$). This cost them a substantial proportion of their potential speculative profits.

Indeed, the tight Eurodollar situation could have forced the US dollar close to its old parity, but for the intervention of the Bundesbank as a seller of US dollars on June 2. This unloading of substantial amounts of US dollars aimed to reduce the liquidity in the West German money market has continued up to the present, although latterly on a more limited scale.

Looking ahead, the Bundesbank has stated that it is committed to returning to the original parity for the Deutschmark of 3.66 against the US dollar. But Professor Schiller, on June 19, is on record as having said that he could not give any idea when the rate would be repegged and suggested that flotation would continue for a longer period than envisaged. This could mean that the Deutschmark will not be repegged for a year or more.

Market dealings Although we have been involved in this largest speculative movement in the foreign exchange market, which resulted in the floating of two major currencies, dealing conditions have not been disturbed as much as feared by those who advocated the maintenance of the fixed rate system.

Indeed, present dealing conditions, in spite of the floating Deutschmark and Dutch guilder, are far calmer than those which prevailed during the months leading up to the November, 1967, devaluation of sterling during the March, 1968, gold crisis and during the Deutschmark and French franc crises 1968-9.

This present market stability, although it may not last, is the product of a number of factors.

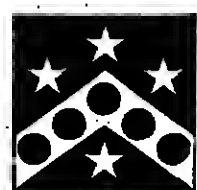
For one, the recent speculation was reasonably straightforward, involving as it did a one-way currency flow principally into Deutschmarks when high interest rates encouraged this movement. The situation was helped by the fact that sterling was cast in the rôle of a bystander.

Stability has also been

## WORLD BANKING



For practical advice on New Zealand and the South Pacific ask the largest trading and only indigenous Bank in New Zealand



Bank of New Zealand

(Incorporated with limited liability in New Zealand 1863)  
BNZ will advise on buying and selling, investment, transfer of money—in fact, on any matter within the sphere of banking.  
London Main Office: 1 Queen Victoria Street, EC4.  
West End Office: 54 Regent Street, W1.  
80 Royal Opera Arcade, SW1 (New Zealand House Building)  
Over 400 offices throughout New Zealand  
Head Office: P.O. Box 1382, Wellington.  
Also at Melbourne and Sydney (Australia)  
Suva, Lamola, Labasa, Nadi (Fiji)  
Represented in Western Samoa by the Bank of Western Samoa.  
Representative office in Tokyo.

BRIAN TRITTON is the manager of the foreign exchange dealing department of Samuel Montagu.

## BANCO AMBROSIANO

ESTABLISHED 1896

HEAD OFFICE: MILAN

DEPOSITS: Lire 949,247,000,000 (Approx. \$ 1.5 billion)

THE BEST SERVICE PROVIDED BY A LEADING PRIVATE BANK

AFFILIATED BANKS AND COMPANIES:

BANCA DEL GOTTARDO LUGANO

ULTRAFIN A.G. ZURICH

ULTRAFIN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION NEW YORK

CISALPINE OVERSEAS BANK LIMITED NASSAU

- 58 BRANCHES IN ITALY
- COMPLETE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICES
- CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

## Get the facts about the EEC from Barclays, the Common Market Bank.

There are two questions every businessman should be asking about Britain's attempt to join the Common Market.

What can I do to improve my business with the Six now?

Unless you are yourself familiar with all the complications of the EEC, you want advice from people who are constantly in touch with the commercial and financial markets in the Community.

Through us, you can benefit from the first-hand experience of the Six gained by the banks of the Barclays Group. Naturally we offer a full range of commercial banking services, including facilities for investment of funds and management of securities.

If Britain's application is successful, how will it affect my business?

We have prepared an EEC kit which provides a

good part of the answer to this question.

Basically, it deals with the development from 1958 onwards of the EEC.

There are summaries of the UK-EEC negotiations (and a commentary on the latest terms is being prepared). There are separate reports on each of the five principal EEC countries.

And the kit also includes two booklets that examine perhaps the most controversial element in the whole affair—agriculture.

The booklets look at the relative importance of agriculture in the economies of the Six and the four applicants. And they also include a brief and objective account of the differing attitudes of the UK and the EEC towards their respective agricultural industries.

If you would like to get hold of these facts, send us the coupon.



To: Barclays Bank Limited, Stationery Department, Section E1D, 70 Finsbury Street, Finsbury, London EC2A 3JQ

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Position in Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

BARCLAYS  
a good bank to get behind you.

## Why Yorkshire Bank

is good for business in the North

Yorkshire Bank is constantly growing in order to meet the needs of firms and individuals throughout the north. Both management and workers appreciate our many branches located in and near developing industrial areas, where they receive consideration, personal service during all normal banking hours and up to 6.30 p.m. on one evening each week. We are big enough to provide a variety of modern banking facilities, yet flexible enough to adapt to individual requirements. There's one of our 185 helpful managers near you. He will be happy to show you how Yorkshire Bank can be good for your business. Why not have a word with him?

Yorkshire Bank  
THE BANK TO CHEQUE WITH



## For Saving, Investing and House-Purchase

**HALIFAX**  
BUILDING SOCIETY

# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

**CASHMORES**  
for  
**Steel**

## CEGB seeks to buy gas direct from producer

By PETER RODGERS

In spite of Government disengagement, the Central Electricity Generating Board is continuing with its campaign to get permission to buy gas direct from the producers. Discussions are still going on with Phillips which has a major well in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

Power stations can use vast quantities of gas and the CEGB could easily buy up the complete production of some of the North Sea fields. Because of this purchasing power it believes that it could get a much better price by buying direct rather than from the Gas Council which, for obvious commercial reasons, will not re-sell at the price it pays. The CEGB finds the council's monopoly "galling".

The plan would be for the CEGB to buy about 600 million cubic feet a day from the Phillips well. Earlier negotiations to buy direct about 650 million cubic feet a day from the Viking field fell through. This was because of Government pressure—after the terms of supply had been sewn up between the CEGB and the partnership between the National Coal Board and Continental Oil, which owns Viking.

The supply from Viking would have been enough to run 4,000 megawatts of generating capacity—several large power stations—for 20 years. With an assured supply of gas the CEGB could then build special power stations to run off gas alone, at generating costs which would be extremely attractive.

Phillips' gas would be more

expensive than Viking gas because it is farther from shore but it is still economically attractive.

The dilemma is that it takes six years from the time a contract becomes available until a purpose built power station is ready to use the gas, which means a long period of less economic use for the supply. For the first few years the gas would probably have to be used to fuel existing stations converted from oil or coal. This would probably represent a saving in fuel costs but it would not be nearly as dramatic as the saving with purpose built stations.

Hams Hall C, a 360mw station, has already been converted to dual coal and gas firing and the 1300mw West Thurrock station will be converted by 1972.

The CEGB says it is confident that more stations will be converted to gas, but the Government sees it as a politically sensitive part of its fuel policy. The Gas Council has first refusal of any kind in the British sector of the North Sea but the legal position is not clear with the Phillips field which is in the Norwegian sector.

The Viking deal was effectively vetoed by the Government which told the Gas Council to renegotiate with the NCB and Conoco after talks had broken down even though in the meantime the CEGB had made an acceptable offer. The Government would probably have little trouble in finding ways of stopping a Phillips deal if it was politically unacceptable.

POLITICIANS have always played politics with economics. One expects no better of them, and most of the time it doesn't matter very much. Just now, it does, though.

The political misinterpretation of economics is in danger of trapping us on two very important decisions. The more immediately important, though not so crucial in the long run, is about how much growth we can afford—how much Mr Barber ought to do this afternoon. The more important in the long run, is, of course, about the Common Market.

About our immediate economic prospects, there has been an extraordinary outburst of optimism in the past few days. Ever since it was known that Mr Barber was likely to reflate the stock market has been rising. Ten days ago, there was a celebration known as a meeting of the National Economic Development Council—I gather it was really a very good lunch indeed—summed up the situation as a new atmosphere.

Then at the end of last week the CBI announced its plans for persuading 200 large companies to limit their price rises. Since then, you might almost have thought the millennium had arrived—the long preached tripartite agreement between unions, employers, and Government for inflation-free growth.

This is where Mr Dennis Healey comes in. He has put forward by far the most respectable argument for staying

out of the Common Market, even if you actually believe in going in: the argument that the British economy is in no state to stand up to entry. But as a Labour politician, he had to blame the Government for the state of affairs. If we had growth and no inflation, he said, he might change his mind. Since that is just what now looks probable according to some observers, it looks as if he might have to do so.

Or does it? I do not in the least want to denigrate Mr Campbell Adamson and his 20 companies, but their agreement to police price rises is a good way short of being an incomes policy. There are two quite separate issues here, and it is important not to get them muddled.

The first is to stop the present inflation. In the past I have been accused of over-optimism for suggesting that events earlier this year suggested that the time would soon be ripe to stop the inflation. I based this on the fact that since January prices have been rising faster than wages. This meant both that profit margins were recovering, so that the motive for excessive price increases must be getting weaker; and that the power of the unions to protect their members was effectively reduced. Just at the time when they were failing to

## Politics v. economics

By ANTHONY HARRIS

give protection, the number of disputes was falling away.

At this stage, I must use exactly the same argument—in what may look a pessimistic sense. I do not mean that we cannot get faster growth without inflation. We can hardly have less of one or more of the other without collapsing altogether. The difficulty has been simply to stop the momentum of the inflation—to break into the spiral, as the cliché has it.

The whole episode has been an impressive demonstration of the cost plus thinking on both sides of industry. The employers want their costs of production plus a profit margin, the trade unions the cost of living plus an improvement, and both of them argue that this would be easier to achieve in a growing economy. Within their own terms of reference, their claim is a true one.

Unfortunately, it is only true on a fairly short view. It is because industry has a habit of counting its fixed costs on an historic basis, that we always get big improvements in profit for excessive price increases when we recover from a recession.

Unfortunately, the same type of thinking makes new capital equipment, whose price has

been rising during the past inflation, look forbiddingly expensive. The result is that time after time, we get recovery that goes swimmingly as long as we are expanding into existing capacity; but it slows down horribly when growth requires the installation of new capacity.

That is one limitation on sustainable growth. The other is that during the expansion phase of the cycle, workers get used to a steady improvement in their standard of living. When growth becomes more difficult because of physical restraints, they continue to try to secure this improvement. For a time, the employers go along with this; after all, they have experienced a big improvement in profits. It is not long, though, before growth turns to inflation: the growth of money incomes goes on rising, but production slows down.

Falling a more long-sighted view, our sustainable growth is going to be limited by two things: the low rate of investment, which has been a feature of British industry throughout the twentieth century, and the rate of improvement of labour productivity.

It does look as if there has been some improvement in recent years—either in the

quality of investment, or the organisation of work; labour productivity has been improving at 3 per cent to 4 per cent a year since 1968, in spite of the very sluggish performance of the economy.

But, except for gently testing this new limit, there is no reason to suppose that our sustainable growth rate is very much higher than in the 1960s, and all too much reason to fear that the danger of inflation, when we run out of capacity, is greater than ever.

And it is with these long-term considerations that Mr Healey ought to be concerned. Recent events, which may well help us to get into the recovery phase of the business cycle, really have nothing to do with our long-term economic strength in a more competitive market.

There is only one way to answer this question, and that is to make a painstaking study of the potential efficiency of the important sections of British industry against their European competitors. A good deal of work has been done on these lines—notably the study by Liener and Han, reviewed by Victor Keegan in these pages a fortnight ago. All of it is pretty inconclusive.

There is also the evidence of British business opinion: our own poll confirms the CBI's view that British industry is self-

confident about Europe, but if for politicians and other outsiders to decide whether judgment of British management is to be trusted.

The second question, which is equally difficult, is to decide whether the British economy ever be capable of reasonable rapid growth without inflation. If you take the view that quality of our labour relative to other countries is far too poor to make it possible, it may be that we not be able to reap the fruits of faster growth in Europe, even if we are otherwise strong enough to cultivate them.

This is especially so if it is intended to keep to the Common Market rules and to lock exchange rates on to those of other European currencies within a few years.

So if Mr Healey should include either that British industry is too ill-managed out of date to live in open competition or too subject to union pressure to keep prices stable, he could respectably argue for staying out of Europe. In the first case, we risk the fate of other regions with out-of-date industries; the second, we would be constantly in monetary trouble with our partners. But what he not respectably argue is anything Mr Heath's Government has done in the past months can really be blamed for troubles which go back to the nineteenth century; or anything Mr Barber is likely to do this afternoon will put it right.

### NATIONAL FREIGHT CORP Hiving-off

#### Kings Road

IN THE current political climate, the State-owned National Freight Corporation (British Road Services, National Carriers, Pickfords) is unlikely to be allowed to open a boutique in the Kings Road, Chelsea. So the NFC under its new chairman, Dan Pettit of Unilever, is doing the next best thing—it is considering selling off some of the prime sites it owns and using the proceeds to build modern depots farther out of town.

The Kings Road site (sandwiched between boutiques, opposite the Phoenix Club) is only a small example. One other site in central London which it does not need is said to be worth £10 millions and the whole of the NFC's property portfolio could be worth between £30 millions and £50 millions.

Such voluntary hiving-off not only makes sound business sense, it will also be welcomed by the Government since it will reduce the NFC's dependence on the Treasury for funds. This is especially important now that the Government may have to subsidise nationalised concerns which fall in with the CBI's price restraint proposals.

It could be that other State-owned bodies—British Rail, for instance—will now be forced to take a closer look at the lucrative properties they own.

#### PELDAYNE

### In by the back door

TWO FORMER Fordham men are making a reverse takeover bid for Peldayne (Holdings). And they are wasting no time in changing the footwear retail, saddlery and leather goods business formerly known as Harry H. Payne into a property investment company.

The two men, Robert Orton and Peter Bevan, who between them control about 30 per cent of Peldayne, quit Fordham when its founder, Mr David Rowlands, sold out. Mr Orton joined the Peldayne board in May this year, only a few months after the company reported a sharp slump from the 1969 record profit.

Today it is announced that Peldayne is to acquire a 51 per cent interest in a private property investment company which falls in with the CBI's price restraint proposals.

Trinity Square Investments. And has assets of about £450,000. The price—in new Peldayne shares—is to be fixed by the other Peldayne directors, and will be corroborated by an independent opinion.

The deal also gives Peldayne a three-year option to acquire the remaining 49 per cent of Trinity, either on a share exchange basis identical to the present 51 per cent deal, or for cash at a price to be determined after an independent valuation.

During the three-year period, Mr Orton and Mr Bevan are waiving their rights to dividends on the 49 per cent Trinity stake, and will undertake that all Trinity's profits are paid to Peldayne. The deal is subject to approval at the annual meeting by a vote in which neither Mr Orton nor Mr Bevan will take part.

The trading activities of Harry H. Payne, and Eldonian (Saddlery and Leather Goods), the subsidiary companies, are to be retained and developed. But the future of Peldayne is to be as a property investment company.

The immediate property potential is obvious. The company was set up in 1924, and has 122 shops and other premises spread over the books at cost at about £500,000.

## CITY COMMENT

### Rushing to assure

THE RUSH to get into the life assurance industry gathers pace. Today Mr Alec Coleman, whose public company, E. Alec Coleman Investments, was acquired by the Freshwater Group two years ago, announces that he has bought a virtually unknown firm called Langham Life Assurance.

Langham will be brought into the E. Alec Coleman group of companies, the private firms owned by Mr Coleman and his family which he has been running for the past two years. These family firms are also in

the property business and Mr Coleman says that one of the products he intends to offer through Langham is a property bond. It will be, he claims, the first property bond run by a recognised property developer, and he also claims to have the backing of a number of major insurance companies. However, he is not prepared to say who they are.

There is no doubt that Mr Coleman has big plans for Langham Life. As a company formed before 1967 Langham Life is free from the detailed Department of Trade and Industry regulations and supervision applicable to firms formed in the past four years, supervision which is designed to give the policyholder greater security than that provided by earlier

legislation. The company was first established in 1966.

Mr Coleman says the £500,000 capital of Langham Life, recently £250,000, is to be increased to £1 million, a clear indication of the growth he is aiming at and a hint, too, that the company will be adopting aggressive marketing tactics. Marketing apart, Mr Coleman says Langham Life will also on the lookout for acquisition in the life assurance field. He says, however, that he is aware of the high market price which desirable pre-1967 firms are fetching.

He adds that fuller details of his plans will be made public soon. With the life assurance industry and the unit trust side of its operations under scrutiny at present, the sounder the better, Mr Coleman.

● A US bank is issuing cassette commentaries on the Sound Economy.

### GUARDIAN BUSINESS SERVICES

## Man for the job

THE GOVERNMENT'S recently-published Code of Industrial Relations Practice drew attention to the importance of the selection process within industry. Every manager is drawn into the selection process at some time—it is not a skill practised only by personnel managers.

In spite of this, very few managers have received any training in how to undertake this important task. The result is the numerous "square pegs" found in industry, who not only cost their companies a great deal of money, but are the prime factor in promoting industrial unrest.

Guardian Business Services

has been successfully teaching non-personnel managers to handle their part of the selection process with confidence and skill for a number of years. The well-known workshop titled "Selection Interviewing for Non-Personnel Managers" is being repeated in London on August 2-4. Numbers admitted are strictly limited as delegates receive individual attention to ensure that when they return to their companies they will be immediately in a position to raise the standard of selection in their departments. Interested companies should contact the Registrar as soon as possible. Guardian Business Services Ltd., 21 John Street, London, WC1. Telephone 01-837 7011. Extn. 316.

## Company news briefs

### Bids and deals

McCorquodale Group has acquired whole of issued capital of PD Packing Products from Mr R. J. Hobbs for £4,615 McCorquodale ordinary shares.

Mount Securities is making an offer of 50p per 50p share for the 90 pc of the shares of Millar and Lang which it does not already hold. Discussions will be held this week with the directors of Millar.

### Interim dividends

Scottish United Investors: 3 pc (same). Net profit £717,262 (£575,885) before tax of £54,449 (£53,586). Net asset value 99p per share (79p).

### Final dividends

William Reed and Sons: 5 pc, making 7½ pc (same). Pre-tax profit £261,529 (£282,180). Tax £27,320 (£29,900).

Greenbank Trust: Gross investment income received £10,918 (£10,754). Asset value per ordinary share 30p (£24p). P.M.L. Holdings: 8 pc (single payment 18 pc). Pre-tax profit £84,114 (£55,375).

Hamersley Holdings: Net profit £14,616,000 (£12,044,000). Depreciation £12,945,000 (£10,000,000). And tax £13,278,000 (£9,827,000).

### CARBON ELECTRIC Holdings Ltd.

#### Chairman Mr G. E. Liardet looks forward to another year of progress

★ We are continuing our policy of expansion by internal growth, by enlarging our range of products and by acquisition where appropriate.

★ We have under negotiation with overseas interests a number of licensing agreements for the company's products and processes and there is every reason to believe that these will be financially beneficial.

★ Our production is running at a record rate during the present year and the order book at £1.8 million should maintain the Group companies' facilities at a satisfactory level for the remainder of this year and into the next year.

★ The Group is efficient and well poised to move forward. I have little doubt that we will be able to present a satisfactory report on the year to 31 December 1971.

	1970	1969
Turnover	2,477,260	1,984,223
Pre-tax profit	288,836	183,589
Net profit	132,191	92,802
Dividends	15%	12½%

### THE BID situation surrounding Miles Redfern has completely diverted investors' attention from the intriguing trading situation which really forms the basis of the group's defence against British Vita's unwelcome attentions.

The bid presently outstanding puts a valuation of only 1½p a share on Miles Redfern, but I am sure that the profit recovery already achieved, and the prospects for further advances, the shares should stand well above their present 83p.

The group slid into difficulties in the wake of the motor industry's dismal sales and industrial strikes spell in 1969-70. Nearly 90 per cent of rubber components output went to this particular customer industry.

On the back of these troubles British Vita stepped in with its bid approach, initially in May this year. But recovery was already under way, as was aptly demonstrated by the interim figures last week.

Profits for the first six months' trading were back up from £101,000 to £225,000, thanks to a significant recovery in margins as price increases and the cost-effectiveness of that extra bit of turnover to the top end of sales became evident.

Sales in the period were in fact only 13 per cent better at a shade over £4 millions, while margins widened from 2 per cent to 5½ per cent.

Moreover, conditions continue to be favourable in the second half with the recovery in motor industry production coinciding with a big contract for components and carpeting for the new Marina.

So profits are running at least on a par with the first half. Remembering that the group had to search around for extra outlets during the prolonged Ford strike which came in its first half, we could look for some further upturn.

Yet, even doubling up the first-half profit—which is reasonable enough, given only the assumption of no worse-than-average labour troubles in the motor industry—would give a pre-tax profit of £450,000,

### HOW WE STAND

Shares Company	Buying price	Present price	Present value
562 Wilkinson's Transport	129	196	1,101
450 Green's Economisers	152	148	666
1,250 Norvic	38½	41½	518
725 H. C. James	82	88	638
1,000 Greef Chemicals	58½	64½	645
400 Trevis and Arnold	30	12½	728
2,500 Steinberg	40	54	1,350
800 Wm Whittingham	56	63	504
600 Miles Redfern	83	—	509
Cash			381
			7,050
			5,000

Capital on April 17, 1971.

Appreciation to date

against last year's depressed £172,000.

On a similar tax ratio as at the half way stage, this would leave earnings at a record 49½ per cent, which would put the shares on a price earnings earnings ratio of 8.7.

The dividend prospects look good, too. The interim has been doubled to 10 per cent, and a 1½ per cent final (against 9 per cent) must be a minimum expectation if earnings of nearly 50 per cent are achieved. Indeed, a 20 per cent final can be ruled out to make a total of 30 per cent for the year. Such a payment would be covered 1.66 times by the indicated earnings. Even on the lower figures, however, the prospective yield is a twice covered 7½ per cent.

So on normal trading grounds a case can be made for rating the shares on an earnings multiple of between 8 and 10, thus implying that the shares should rise to the 100p to 120p range in the next few months when the outstanding bid lapses.

Certainly if British Vita really wants the group it is going to have to come back with a bid worth more than 100p a share.

In any event it is a winning bet for investors to hold. It should secure handsome capital gains whatever happens. I added 800 shares to my growth

fund portfolio, taking the profit on Thomas Robinson to finance the deal.

It is worth emphasising again that merely because I take a profit on a share does not mean the price has run out of steam. In fact, many readers have found as much excitement in shares after I have parted company with them.

A case in point, and one where many readers have this week been asking whether they should now take their profits, is Orion Insurance.

When I tipped it eight months ago, I rated it as one that could double within a year. With the price continuing to push ahead since I took my profit, the shares are now 78 per cent up on my recommendation price.

Should readers begin to take profits then? I do not really feel there is any rush. Apart from the big rumour of a mopping-up operation by the controlling Natiaale-Nederlander, the shares remain cheap on fundamental grounds.

## If you suddenly need a merchant bank you probably needed one before.

The fact that a business needs specialised financial advice in a hurry often means that the situation need never have developed to crisis point at all if a merchant bank had been consulted earlier.

A merchant bank with the breadth of services that Kleinwort Benson provides can help a company take in its stride such situations as the raising of capital, the need to react quickly to a take-over bid or the 'now-or-never' development of a business opportunity.

It also has a very sensitive eye for the ripples on the surface of international events which can often rock the boat nearer home.

Nor is it just large companies that need this service. A merchant bank is fundamentally concerned with business growth and development. Any company that thinks it's too small for a merchant bank is likely to remain so.

We'd like to spread our services before you. To discuss what we do in a calm and leisurely atmosphere. And show you the ways in which we as onlookers sometimes see more of the game than you do.

We'll talk about any aspect of business or finance.

If necessary we'll even cope with emergencies.

Write for a copy of our booklet 'Financial productivity, or the art of using a merchant bank'.

**Kleinwort Benson**

20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 3DB. Telephone: 01-626 1531  
Brussels · Geneva · Guernsey · Jersey · New York · Sheffield · Tokyo

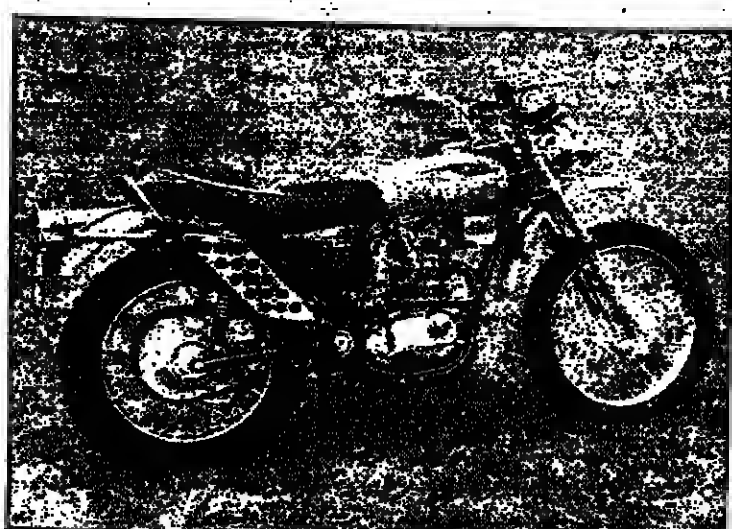


CASHMOT for Steeple

# MOTERING GUARDIAN

The 250cc. Triumph Trailblazer's sleeker, is swept to clear deep ruts, the high-level front end prevents the front wheel from jamming up with clay, and the pump plate guards against stray boulders.

Christopher Heys reports on a British success



## A real Triumph

**U**RPRISE, surprise, for the ever-growing number of unpatriotic drivers, but here a British motorcycle which is not merely good as similar Japanese or Continental models but better. In fact, I go so far as to declare that the Triumph Trailblazer is the best all-purpose 250cc currently available in this country. Our test machine rode equally well as a learner's mount, commuter, touring machine, and off-trail machine. If there is a four-wheeled equivalent, then it would be the Renault 4L, not a present townie job but the peasants' original, hammock-seated, 750cc go-anywhere, do-anything version.

The Triumph has comprehensive street upment, including efficient electric lights. It is comfortable, and provides fair-range performance: top speed around 60 mph, cruising just under 60 mph. By day's standards the machine is quite economical, returning a petrol consumption of 75 mpg and using only one pint of oil

1,000 miles. Braking is good and the handling viceless, even on slipping surfaces. The Trailblazer's most striking virtues are low-speed stability and traction through mud—comparable with even a proper competition motorcycle, and in happy contrast to some expensive Japanese trail bikes.

I found the Triumph tough as old boots and quite reliable. Our test model covered over 1,000 miles, some of it over incredibly rough country, without needing more than routine maintenance. My only severe criticism of the Trailblazer is that it is plainly underpowered (again, a curious parallel with the early Renault 4L). Power unit is last year's version of the elderly 247cc BSA C15, and the four-speed transmission is over-gearred throughout.

The T25T Trailblazer is made by the Triumph Engineering Co., Meriden, Works, Allesley, Coventry, and costs £340.25 including purchase tax and delivery charges. It has a badge-engineered identical twin in the BSA range, the 250 Victor Trail.

## LETTERS... in fairness to BLMC

**U**R CORRESPONDENTS may result from signing the order form or purchase agreement for a new car.

Manufacturers' warranties seek to limit claims for defects to a year or about 12,000 miles. Under the Sale of Goods and Trade Descriptions Acts an owner might have legal remedy for up to six years in the event of a car failing to perform or last as claimed.

My present VW 1500S began to develop serious engine problems after 50,000 miles, requiring two sets of new rings. At 60,000 miles three pistons broke and the engine had to be rebuilt. I have had to meet all the costs, some £150, and accept the inconvenience. My sales and service garage can offer no suggestion as to why this engine—regularly maintained and normally used—should fail. The so-called "Technical Department" of the concessionaires, VW Motors, have been unable to help me to refute any liability. They will not discuss possible causes or examine defective parts: indeed they refuse to correspond.

Admittedly the car is in its seventh year and has long tolerated other problems and accepted the seemingly inevitable rusting from the third year onwards without undue complaint. However, when it comes to the virtual collapse of the engine, the sales talk is remembered: "the engine will last for 100,000 miles, etc."

The indications are that the 1500S engine is an over-stressed unit. It was produced for only a short time and then replaced by the 1600cc unit with a lower compression ratio. The engine chaser is left with the cost of the manufacturer's mistakes, and the really big mistakes may only be felt well outside the warranty period—Yours faithfully,

George Bowker.

Brookdale Road, mhill, shire.

**warranty**

**SAD TALE** of Peter's Moxi (July 5) does not indict Lord Stokers' state that it is the lowest guarantee car that Austin ever produced. Neither he gearbox faults he was covered by nty, so the repairs cost Morris nothing.

happens the scope and dura- of British Leyland's sites need just as much on as the quality of their—Yours faithfully,

Peter G. King.

Fulmar Road, od, Rochester.

**remedy**

**CURRENT** "Motoring" like their earlier "Law mums", calls attention often considerable limits. I common law rights that

**No security**  
I WAS amazed to see the item on ITV news dealing with the great rise in car stealing in this country, now running we were

**J. G. O'Kane,**  
27 Channel Reach, Elmslands, Liverpool 23.



Jochen Rindt

## The life and death of a champion

by Eric Dymock

September 5 last year Jochen Rindt id I shook hands on a deal to do a book about what was then almost ly his World Drivers' Championship. hunch time at the Hotel de la Ville iza, final day's practice for the Italian Prix. We had been talking since the Park Gold Cup race, and in addition e recorded material. I was to have a book he had nearly finished in onation with an Austrian journalist. I wanted an English book along the of the one I had written the year e with Jackie Stewart.

y 2.30 pm that afternoon Jochen had in the wreckage of his Lotus 72. The he did with Heinz Priller now appears English translation. Rindt became ous world champion, but the book m longer be merely an account of fumph. It became a long obituary.

ochen Rindt: The Story of a World ion (by Heinz Priller in collaboration

with Rindt and published by William Kimber at £2.25) has an overcast of tragedy. It is constructed sensitively, and translated by Peter Easton with great skill, faintly preserving even the German way that Jochen spoke English. It opens gallily but progresses inexorably towards the disaster the reader knows awaits him on page 199. Priller has complained privately that it is no secret that at least during their early days together, Chapman and Rindt had many a cross word. But enough remains to give a vivid picture of Rindt, of whom Jackie Stewart says, "... a driver's driver ... a man's man." Moody, ambitious, sometimes aggressive, Jochen either liked you or he did not. There were no half measures with him, and no half truths. He was one of the bluntest, nicest men I ever knew, and his story is well told in one of the year's best motor racing books.

I wish I could have written it.

# RACING GUARDIAN

## Murless—£5,412 place money wager

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

Noel Murless and Denys Smith are the two men who saved the "Timeform" day for the Colours Relief from object failure on Saturday. Between them they provided 25 per cent of the runners, which finally numbered 40 for the seven races.

Murless did not win a race with his six runners, four of whom started at very short prices. But on the whole, the Murless venture was a failure. At the time he was £5,412 in place money. Not a bad day's work! Denys Smith won £14,151 from the success of Fluntham and Quayside.

Phil Bull, organiser of the day's proceedings, was not at all disappointed by the field or the attendance of about 13,000. They sometimes get 18,000 at Uttoxeter, one of the meetings from which the Jockey Club were in favour of withdrawing financial support.

Bull realised that you cannot get the public to a race meeting on a Saturday morning by sitting at home and watching several races and various other events. They avoid the frustrations of motor racing, the expenses of a day's racing and the discomforts of most races, and they can stay in the pub until almost two o'clock and be back there again for 8 o'clock opening, having enjoyed a thoroughly entertaining afternoon.

If the professional racegoer has given up his Saturday race going and most of them have—how much more natural is it to the amateurs to do the same. We must accept the fact that the habits of the racing public have been completely changed by the cheapness of what can be produced on the television screen at home.

The viewer is getting unbelievable value for the cost of his seat and the licence, and the promoters of sporting events are the losers in the change of living habits. It takes a Nijinsky to

get people to the racecourse on a Saturday, and even this can only work occasionally.

Perhaps it was a mistake to frame Saturday's card without catering for some of the more moderate performers. One Jockey Club have gone out wholeheartedly for the prestige races which are supposed to benefit the better horses. These races bring out few runners and poor betting. It is also questionable whether it helps the improvement of the British thoroughbred because the more prestige money a horse wins, the more certain it is to be sold abroad.

By grouping courses into grades, instead of grouping the horses into divisions, the Jockey Club have made it more difficult for those framing races to cater for the horses they require. For instance, if horses were in divisions and Phil Bull put up a prize of £5,000 for a handicap for horses in the third and fourth divisions, one could guarantee a field of 25 runners.

Phil Bull will alter some of the races if he runs the show again in the light of the experience gained. I also hope he will receive the full backing next time of the Racehorse Owners' Association, who sadly neglected their duty on this occasion, as they have done with other valuable sponsored events.

Nine runners have been declared for today's Prix Robert Papin over five and a half furlongs at Maisons-Laffitte, including from England—Deep Diver, Sun Prince, Waterloo, and Firelight.

Deep Diver, winner of three

Watts. Waterloo was successful by six lengths in the Queen Mary Stakes.

Our fourth representative, Firelight, divided Philip of Spain and Deep Diver in the New Stakes at Ascot.

**RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS.**—Nap: HUMDINGER (4 15). Next best: MALVASIA (5 15), both at Pontefract.

When John Dunlop makes one of his rare raids on the Scottish circuit he rarely returns to Arundel empty-handed. This afternoon he has two runners: John Splendid and Barlasch—and both are likely to start favourite.

John Splendid (3 45) has 10st in the Rozelle Handicap but is still a fairly confident selection. He won last year's Gold Cup over this course and distance and is taking a considerable drop in class today after meeting some of our best sprinters on his previous three appearances.

Barlasch would have a great chance in the Turnberry Handicap if reproducing the form which brought him third place behind Collector's Slip in the Cosmo-politan Cup at Lingfield in May. He has been running disappointingly since and I prefer Misty Isle (4 15), who was beaten less than a length when third to Stoper and Tudor Jewel of Footprint a week ago.

Ron Hutchinson, who rides John Splendid and Barlasch, has another factor to consider. He won the 1970 Newmarket Handicap (4 15), who will not have to improve much on his second to Regal Winnie of Beverley earlier this month. On the other hand, Dinghat in the St. Quivres Plate.

Ernie Johnson, another jockey with likely-looking mounts and should have a double on Princess Varano and Angus, both of whom are trained by St. Hall.

Princess Varano (2 45) made a promising first appearance when third to Falatra at Newcastle last month and should take the Tam O'Shanter Plate (2 45) at Pontefract. (3 15) seems attractively weighted with 7st 9lb in the Tennent Trophy and is my nap.

As a two-year-old Angus was too backward to run and was obviously quite unfatigued when he won his first race at Newcastle in May, but he showed his potential by running Royal Dancer, a subsequent Royal Ascot winner, to a short head. On his only outing since, Angus comfortably accounted for Releune over ten furlongs here last month and there is no reason to doubt his ability to stay this afternoon's extra five furlongs.

With Ron Hutchinson on Ayre, Geoff Lewis has come in for the ride on John Dunlop's Daniel (4 15) in the Walmer Handicap at Folkestone. With 9st 11lb Daniel has shown his ability but he has won well on his two latest starts—at Hamilton and Salisbury—and I fancy him for the hat-trick.

Lewis should also win the Dover Handicap on Prince Nevado (3 45), who just got the better of Quarrymaster at Nottingham recently. His opponents are a poor bunch of selling players and he should win.

At Pontefract I fancy Resolute (4 45) to defy a 5lb penalty for a recent Doncaster win in the Middle Distance Handicap, while at Salisbury I expect the 10st 10lb runner-up in all four of his races to date, has a grand chance of gaining an overdue win in the Wigston Maiden Plate.

Hills and Ladbroke report looking for Mill Reef in King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II Stakes at Ascot on Saturday. Mill Reef is 6st 10lb and has won the 1970 British Stallion Stud Society Stakes, while first Ball is 5st 2lb against with Ladbroke and 7st with Hills.

## Ayr Jackpot card

**COURSE POINTERS:** A wide, flat track where the draw favours low numbers over the top half. The draw is a factor in the selection of the horses. The horses are the jockeys to note, and Sam Hall, Nigel Angus and Denys Smith are the top trainers. John Dunlop sends John Splendid (3 45), who won last year's Ayre Gold Cup and Barlasch (4 15), on the same journey from Arundel. Moonbeam (2 45) and Nigly (3 15) make quick responses after running at Hamilton on Saturday.

**JACKPOT: NAME ALL SIX WINNERS**

**TOTE DOUBLE:** 3.15 & 4.15. **TREBLE:** 2.45, 3.45 & 4.45. **COIN:** 10 to 1.

**ALL RACES FROM STALLS**

**2 15—BURNS SELLING STAKES:** 2-Y-O; 5f; winner £287 (8 runners).

103 (1) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
104 (2) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
105 (3) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
106 (4) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
107 (5) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
108 (6) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
109 (7) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
110 (8) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
111 (9) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
112 (10) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston

**2 45—TAM O'SHANTER PLATE:** 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £880 (11 runners).

202 (1) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
203 (2) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
204 (3) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
205 (4) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
206 (5) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
207 (6) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
208 (7) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
209 (8) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
210 (9) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
211 (10) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston

**3 15—TENNENT TROPHY HANDICAP:** 1m; 7f; winner £1,763 (9 runners).

303 (1) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
304 (2) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
305 (3) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
306 (4) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
307 (5) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
308 (6) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
309 (7) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
310 (8) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
311 (9) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
312 (10) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston

**3 45—HAWKING SELLING STAKES:** 2-Y-O; 5f; winner £287 (8 runners).

103 (1) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
104 (2) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
105 (3) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
106 (4) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
107 (5) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
108 (6) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
109 (7) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
110 (8) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
111 (9) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
112 (10) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston

**4 15—HAWKING SELLING STAKES:** 2-Y-O; 5f; winner £287 (8 runners).

103 (1) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
104 (2) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
105 (3) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
106 (4) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
107 (5) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
108 (6) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
109 (7) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
110 (8) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
111 (9) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
112 (10) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston

## Folkestone

**SELECTIONS**

1 45 Caray's Girl  
1 15 Debach Gann  
2 45 Panama Canal

**COURSE POINTERS:** Low numbers are best in the draw on the straight. The horses are the jockeys to note, and Sam Hall, Nigel Angus and Denys Smith are the top trainers. John Dunlop sends John Splendid (3 45), who won last year's Ayre Gold Cup and Barlasch (4 15), on the same journey from Arundel. Moonbeam (2 45) and Nigly (3 15) make quick responses after running at Hamilton on Saturday.

**TOTE DOUBLE:** 2.45 & 3.45. **TREBLE:** 2.15, 3.15 & 4.15. **COIN:** 10 to 1.

**1 45—HAWKING SELLING STAKES:** 2-Y-O; 5f; winner £287 (8 runners).

103 (1) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
104 (2) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
105 (3) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
106 (4) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
107 (5) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
108 (6) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
109 (7) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
110 (8) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
111 (9) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
112 (10) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston

**2 15—BARNABY SELLING STAKES:** 2-Y-O; 5f; winner £287 (8 runners).

103 (1) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
104 (2) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
105 (3) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
106 (4) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
107 (5) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
108 (6) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
109 (7) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
110 (8) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
111 (9) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
112 (10) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston

**3 15—FOLKESTONE STAKES:** 2-Y-O; 5f; winner £287 (8 runners).

103 (1) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
104 (2) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
105 (3) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
106 (4) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
107 (5) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
108 (6) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
109 (7) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
110 (8) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
111 (9) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
112 (10) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston

**4 15—NEW METROPOLITAN CHALLENGES CUP:** 2-Y-O; 5f; winner £287 (8 runners).

103 (1) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
104 (2) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
105 (3) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
106 (4) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
107 (5) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
108 (6) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
109 (7) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
110 (8) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
111 (9) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
112 (10) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston

**5 15—FOLKESTONE STAKES:** 2-Y-O; 5f; winner £287 (8 runners).

103 (1) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
104 (2) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
105 (3) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
106 (4) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
107 (5) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
108 (6) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
109 (7) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
110 (8) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
111 (9) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
112 (10) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston

**6 15—FOLKESTONE STAKES:** 2-Y-O; 5f; winner £287 (8 runners).

103 (1) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
104 (2) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
105 (3) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
106 (4) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
107 (5) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
108 (6) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
109 (7) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
110 (8) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
111 (9) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
112 (10) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston

**7 15—FOLKESTONE STAKES:** 2-Y-O; 5f; winner £287 (8 runners).

103 (1) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
104 (2) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
105 (3) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
106 (4) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
107 (5) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
108 (6) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
109 (7) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
110 (8) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
111 (9) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
112 (10) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston

**8 15—FOLKESTONE STAKES:** 2-Y-O; 5f; winner £287 (8 runners).

103 (1) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
104 (2) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
105 (3) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
106 (4) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
107 (5) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
108 (6) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
109 (7) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
110 (8) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
111 (9) 0004 Sapa (Mrs Anne-M. Baskin) F. Carr 5-4 ..... G. Eccleston  
112 (10







spread between Garaskar, the stylish Vishnath, Baiz, Mandak, Wadker, Solkar, and Manjappa less expectedly though valuably, and encouragingly. Abdul Ali and Venkatraghavan. This is a reassuring breadth of performance. It seems, too, that Garaskar has generally been out of the picture, a victimised under then playing a more venturesome stroke than he would be expected to make. His batting this year has a general air of something less than competence, of gaiety, a lack of command of stroke and an air of command of stroke and an air of command of stroke and an air of command of stroke. It could be in this summer confirm his figure in the West Indies as a batsman, as himself as a world-class batsman.

Not since McCabe and another rubbed off the shine for England and in Reilly, John Selan and the young Worrell for Trinidad and Valentine, have we seen a Test team so completely based on the batting of one man. The opening bowling will presumably be discharged by Abid Ali and Abdulnur, the latter a magnificent forward, front-of-the-wicket batsman, has impressed on this tour, and

Solkar, basically a batsman who can bowl slow left-arm and turns in his arm and attention is directed to pace seen in such a situation as this.

They take wickets and Abdul Ali may—they will regard them as a bonus before the spinners take the main burden of the attack. Even the spinners in spin bowling section, however, there is a shift of individuals in the team.

As regarded by many as the best left-spinner in the world, seems to have lost his touch by this method. Perhaps as a result of damage to his right bowling arm by the spinners. One of his subtly concealed variations of the flight for a lower, flatter, arc and sharper spin. As a result, he has lost his touch and he has also have available Bedi—highly skillful, slow left-arm—Venkatratnam—right-spinners. One of the bowler who is a useful field and that, and Chandrasekhar, who bowls mainly googlies but an occasional fast-medium left leg break at brisk pace for that kind.

Whichever three of these four spinners, England can expect a very good bowling attack.

However slow, that takes turn.

If spin bowling is to be effective, it must be supported by first-class fielding. In the last few years of recent years have been noticeably deficient in that direction. The bowlers have suffered from Cardull when they dropped at least seven catches, hints that they will continue to suffer from the same weakness. On the whole, though, this is not so; there is a lot to be said for the way they try their out-cricket—in part due to their manager, Colonel Adhikari, in his time a super cover-point batsman. The bowlers will make runs border to come by.

It is assumed that they will avoid the same opportunity to include English batsmen to Lancashire wicket-keeper, in their Test team, and it must be anticipated that they will play at least one explosive innings in the series while, in the end, given a true wicket—perhaps at Old Trafford—the night turn a match.

The Virtue certainties are thus: Warwick, the first, Gavaskar, the second, Ashok, Vishwanath, Gavaskar, Ashok Ali, Engineer, Chandrasekhar, Venkataraman, and Bedi. The last two are the only ones who are about Gavaskar's opening partner.

The two candidates are Abhinav All Balle who, in 1959, while up to the age of 17, was the first Indian to win a century on his Test debut for India at Old Trafford; and Ashok Vinoo Mankad, a batsman who can also bowl. The choice is now up to the selectors. In the field, Balg has been long away from the first-class game since 1957, but he has no distinction in his cricket. Mankad, much the younger of the two, is a lively and combative player. He has been in the first team at Bournemouth on Saturday when Balg went in first and was dismissed for 10. Mankad was sent in immediately after him and was dismissed for 10 in an ineffectual comparison. There is a small, understandably unspectacular, 36.

Unexpected developments in the Lord's pitch or in the weather may change our values and approaches but otherwise form and the demand for balance seem likely to remain. The England team for this match which could be historic, England must always be fancied to win at Lord's; but India, who have never won a Test in England, are now better equipped to do so than ever before.



### Eddy Merckx races towards victory in the final stage of the Tour de France

Paris, July 18  
Eddy Merckx today became only the third man to win the Tour de France cycle race three times in succession and he rubbed in his superiority with a crushing victory in the final stage. The 23-year-old Belgian, 2,237-mile race 9min. 55sec. faster than the second man, Joop Zoetemelk, of Holland, who took second place for the second year running.

Zoetemelk jumped ahead of Lance Armstrong, the best Belgian, after lying third at the start of today's final time trial of 63 miles from Versailles to the Tour de France's headquarters almost swept the board with Merckx also winning the points race combined time and van Vliet, the Dutchman, won. Only the team title escaped them. That went to the French Bic formation. Now Merckx is set to emulate Jacques Anquetin's record of four successive wins

sive display of power that all his fans were waiting for throughout the Tour. Within 14 miles he had caught van Impe, who had been second, and shortly before reaching the Velodrome he also caught Zoetemelk, who had been third.

His final time of 1hr. 10min. 32.5sec. was 2min. 36sec. faster than the second man, Joop Zoetemelk.

Merckx's performance in this final stage may have done something to quell the doubts over whether he would have won this year's Tour. The 23-year-old leader, had not fallen during the 14th stage and been forced out of the Tour. It must be admitted that he has looked superb, a superb, unbeatable machine of past years and on occasions he has been called a complete, a complete ovelty for him.

The first doubts about Merckx came in the eighth stage when Ocaña and Zoetemelk beat him

between Merckx and Ocaña was not to last.

Thirty minutes of freak thunderstorms turned the Pyrenean roads into rivers of mud. Ocaña was forced to skid off the road and out of the Tour. Merckx was in the lead. "I think I could have won this Tour in case I had not would have fought to the very last day," Merckx said afterwards.

At Merckx's Tour (in 1968) was the first time a rider won a third Tour victory is still important. Not just any rider can accomplish that. Asked why he had not been overjoyed at his victory, Merckx, who seemed fresh, said: "This Tour will always be plagued by a cloud of doubt. I look back at the Tour which put Ocaña out of the race. After entertaining thoughts of dropping out of the race, I was crawling on the ground that the race was too easy to win, Merckx regained his spirits and came back to win three stages in the last week of racing."

Today 1964-4.

Today Merckx gave the impres-

of the fearful Puy de Dome. Two stages later Merckx had lost the overall lead to Goetemick and Ocana was only one second behind the new leader. Then, in the second Alpine stage, Ocana staked his claim to victory with a brilliant ride which left him Zetemelick 8min. 43sec. and Merckx 9min. 46sec. behind.

But Merckx was far from finished and in the very next stage he mounted an incredible breakaway to race back to second place seven and a half minutes behind Ocana. At this point the race looked like being the best for many years. But the duel

**FINAL STAGE**  
1hr 10min. 32.5sec. 1. J. Belshini (Belgium) 2. J. Goetemick (Belgium) 3. Wagnims (Holland) 4. J. S. 24.9.4. 5. S. 24.9.4. 6. S. 24.9.4. 7. S. 24.9.4. 8. S. 24.9.4. 9. S. 24.9.4. 10. S. 24.9.4. 11. S. 24.9.4. 12. S. 24.9.4. 13. S. 24.9.4. 14. S. 24.9.4. 15. S. 24.9.4. 16. S. 24.9.4. 17. S. 24.9.4. 18. S. 24.9.4. 19. S. 24.9.4. 20. S. 24.9.4. 21. S. 24.9.4. 22. S. 24.9.4. 23. S. 24.9.4. 24. S. 24.9.4. 25. S. 24.9.4. 26. S. 24.9.4. 27. S. 24.9.4. 28. S. 24.9.4. 29. S. 24.9.4. 30. S. 24.9.4. 31. S. 24.9.4. 32. S. 24.9.4. 33. S. 24.9.4. 34. S. 24.9.4. 35. S. 24.9.4. 36. S. 24.9.4. 37. S. 24.9.4. 38. S. 24.9.4. 39. S. 24.9.4. 40. S. 24.9.4. 41. S. 24.9.4. 42. S. 24.9.4. 43. S. 24.9.4. 44. S. 24.9.4. 45. S. 24.9.4. 46. S. 24.9.4. 47. S. 24.9.4. 48. S. 24.9.4. 49. S. 24.9.4. 50. S. 24.9.4. 51. S. 24.9.4. 52. S. 24.9.4. 53. S. 24.9.4. 54. S. 24.9.4. 55. S. 24.9.4. 56. S. 24.9.4. 57. S. 24.9.4. 58. S. 24.9.4. 59. S. 24.9.4. 60. S. 24.9.4. 61. S. 24.9.4. 62. S. 24.9.4. 63. S. 24.9.4. 64. S. 24.9.4. 65. S. 24.9.4. 66. S. 24.9.4. 67. S. 24.9.4. 68. S. 24.9.4. 69. S. 24.9.4. 70. S. 24.9.4. 71. S. 24.9.4. 72. S. 24.9.4. 73. S. 24.9.4. 74. S. 24.9.4. 75. S. 24.9.4. 76. S. 24.9.4. 77. S. 24.9.4. 78. S. 24.9.4. 79. S. 24.9.4. 80. S. 24.9.4. 81. S. 24.9.4. 82. S. 24.9.4. 83. S. 24.9.4. 84. S. 24.9.4. 85. S. 24.9.4. 86. S. 24.9.4. 87. S. 24.9.4. 88. S. 24.9.4. 89. S. 24.9.4. 90. S. 24.9.4. 91. S. 24.9.4. 92. S. 24.9.4. 93. S. 24.9.4. 94. S. 24.9.4. 95. S. 24.9.4. 96. S. 24.9.4. 97. S. 24.9.4. 98. S. 24.9.4. 99. S. 24.9.4. 100. S. 24.9.4. 101. S. 24.9.4. 102. S. 24.9.4. 103. S. 24.9.4. 104. S. 24.9.4. 105. S. 24.9.4. 106. S. 24.9.4. 107. S. 24.9.4. 108. S. 24.9.4. 109. S. 24.9.4. 110. S. 24.9.4. 111. S. 24.9.4. 112. S. 24.9.4. 113. S. 24.9.4. 114. S. 24.9.4. 115. S. 24.9.4. 116. S. 24.9.4. 117. S. 24.9.4. 118. S. 24.9.4. 119. S. 24.9.4. 120. S. 24.9.4. 121. S. 24.9.4. 122. S. 24.9.4. 123. S. 24.9.4. 124. S. 24.9.4. 125. S. 24.9.4. 126. S. 24.9.4. 127. S. 24.9.4. 128. S. 24.9.4. 129. S. 24.9.4. 130. S. 24.9.4. 131. S. 24.9.4. 132. S. 24.9.4. 133. S. 24.9.4. 134. S. 24.9.4. 135. S. 24.9.4. 136. S. 24.9.4. 137. S. 24.9.4. 138. S. 24.9.4. 139. S. 24.9.4. 140. S. 24.9.4. 141. S. 24.9.4. 142. S. 24.9.4. 143. S. 24.9.4. 144. S. 24.9.4. 145. S. 24.9.4. 146. S. 24.9.4. 147. S. 24.9.4. 148. S. 24.9.4. 149. S. 24.9.4. 150. S. 24.9.4. 151. S. 24.9.4. 152. S. 24.9.4. 153. S. 24.9.4. 154. S. 24.9.4. 155. S. 24.9.4. 156. S. 24.9.4. 157. S. 24.9.4. 158. S. 24.9.4. 159. S. 24.9.4. 160. S. 24.9.4. 161. S. 24.9.4. 162. S. 24.9.4. 163. S. 24.9.4. 164. S. 24.9.4. 165. S. 24.9.4. 166. S. 24.9.4. 167. S. 24.9.4. 168. S. 24.9.4. 169. S. 24.9.4. 170. S. 24.9.4. 171. S. 24.9.4. 172. S. 24.9.4. 173. S. 24.9.4. 174. S. 24.9.4. 175. S. 24.9.4. 176. S. 24.9.4. 177. S. 24.9.4. 178. S. 24.9.4. 179. S. 24.9.4. 180. S. 24.9.4. 181. S. 24.9.4. 182. S. 24.9.4. 183. S. 24.9.4. 184. S. 24.9.4. 185. S. 24.9.4. 186. S. 24.9.4. 187. S. 24.9.4. 188. S. 24.9.4. 189. S. 24.9.4. 190. S. 24.9.4. 191. S. 24.9.4. 192. S. 24.9.4. 193. S. 24.9.4. 194. S. 24.9.4. 195. S. 24.9.4. 196. S. 24.9.4. 197. S. 24.9.4. 198. S. 24.9.4. 199. S. 24.9.4. 200. S. 24.9.4. 201. S. 24.9.4. 202. S. 24.9.4. 203. S. 24.9.4. 204. S. 24.9.4. 205. S. 24.9.4. 206. S. 24.9.4. 207. S. 24.9.4. 208. S. 24.9.4. 209. S. 24.9.4. 210. S. 24.9.4. 211. S. 24.9.4. 212. S. 24.9.4. 213. S. 24.9.4. 214. S. 24.9.4. 215. S. 24.9.4. 216. S. 24.9.4. 217. S. 24.9.4. 218. S. 24.9.4. 219. S. 24.9.4. 220. S. 24.9.4. 221. S. 24.9.4. 222. S. 24.9.4. 223. S. 24.9.4. 224. S. 24.9.4. 225. S. 24.9.4. 226. S. 24.9.4. 227. S. 24.9.4. 228. S. 24.9.4. 229. S. 24.9.4. 230. S. 24.9.4. 231. S. 24.9.4. 232. S. 24.9.4. 233. S. 24.9.4. 234. S. 24.9.4. 235. S. 24.9.4. 236. S. 24.9.4. 237. S. 24.9.4. 238. S. 24.9.4. 239. S. 24.9.4. 240. S. 24.9.4. 241. S. 24.9.4. 242. S. 24.9.4. 243. S. 24.9.4. 244. S. 24.9.4. 245. S. 24.9.4. 246. S. 24.9.4. 247. S. 24.9.4. 248. S. 24.9.4. 249. S. 24.9.4. 250. S. 24.9.4. 251. S. 24.9.4. 252. S. 24.9.4. 253. S. 24.9.4. 254. S. 24.9.4. 255. S. 24.9.4. 256. S. 24.9.4. 257. S. 24.9.4. 258. S. 24.9.4. 259. S. 24.9.4. 260. S. 24.9.4. 261. S. 24.9.4. 262. S. 24.9.4. 263. S. 24.9.4. 264. S. 24.9.4. 265. S. 24.9.4. 266. S. 24.9.4. 267. S. 24.9.4. 2

After a sustained duel with Germany, clear favourites on the recent form, Britain won the Prince of Wales Cup, the team event, at the final stage of the Wills International at Hickstead yesterday, scoring with four faults against eight after the two rounds.

The United States, who beat Britain in a jump off at Aachen, were disappointed with 32 faults to finish third only just ahead of Spain (35), Ireland (40) with Denmark sixth (50). Sweden finished after the first round while the Italians declined the competition.

Double clear rounds for the home team, by Alison Dawes on The Maverick and Harvey Smith on Mattie Brown, clinched Britain's first team success of the season, although the outcome remained very much in doubt until the Yorkshireman and his horse who so far this season has not shown his brilliance at last, repeated his triumph in the final phase.

Britain gained the edge, which was to prove decisive, in the first half, when she came from No Reply (Stephen Hadley).

On the second circuit Britain made a shaky start when No Reply had 12 faults (explained by a bad start and a bad jump over a leaping itself). But Subterfuge (Graham Fletcher) did better by keeping his earlier four faults to himself.

The German chances dipped when Askan hit the 5ft. 5in. Derby rails—fifth of the 13 obstacles and one which proved a bad one for the German. But he had one down at the treble. The grey had won the Grand Prix in 1962 and had won the last three were his first errors in three days. Then Winkler produced a real captain's round when he sent Subterfuge over the last but this was matched with another splendid round from Mrs. Winkler's horse.

Barcelons and Aschen, proved unbeatable.

[illegible]

JANUS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

9

10 11

12 13

14 15 16

17 18 19 20 21

22

23 24 25

26 27

28 29

**ACROSS**

- Why one may like Schubert, perchance? (7)
- Sailor takes one girl for a maid (7)
- Writer who opened the anction, perhaps (4)
- Equivalent to getting sum right after so much French (10)
- He throws a stone and it produces wave (6)
- Blindfold poet has to close one eye only (8)
- Few talk negotiations with character-bound from parent body (8)
- King in currency disaster (5)
- Feel this might be one of five (5)
- A charge which causes indignation (5)
- Action requiring firm undertaking (8)

**CROSSWORD SOLUTION 12.985**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Biarritz, July 18

Huan Lu, the 33-year-old Chinese-born American golfer who captured the hearts of the British and the American second-rounders, was the only American to win the O'Connell Cup at Royal Birkdale. After a one-stroke defeat by compatriot John Duggan in the first two days later to beat the Englishman in a spectacular field in the final. Duggan, 36, a former "A" player, as the little man was called, shot a final round 69 to give him victory by one stroke over the Englishman. Cup pair, Roberto de Vicentini and Vicente Fernandez, were the strong British pair, who shared second place with four shots behind the Americans on 266, and Clive Clark, who shared seventh place in the years' winner. Duggan, 36, who had finished 10th in the man for fourth place but had added to finish joint runner-up in 1971, and Clive Clark, 36, a Kentishman, equalled Lu's 266. Soto's course record of 259 was set on Monday.

Lu, who always had a winning smile, admitted: "I was surprised that I have been able to win the O'Connell Cup. He said he would have a good dinner and a drink with friends here and then go to the O'Connell Cup Open. He achieved what he was in spite of a first round 71, two over par. His 266 was a record for a Chinese player."

PLACINGS—252. Lu, 266. Duggan, 267. Fernandez, 268. Clark, 269. Soto, 270. Duggan, 271. Clark, 272. Clark, 273. Clark, 274. Clark, 275. Clark, 276. Clark, 277. Clark, 278. Clark, 279. Clark, 280. Clark, 281. Clark, 282. Clark, 283. Clark, 284. Clark, 285. Clark, 286. Clark, 287. Clark, 288. Clark, 289. Clark, 290. Clark, 291. Clark, 292. Clark, 293. Clark, 294. Clark, 295. Clark, 296. Clark, 297. Clark, 298. Clark, 299. Clark, 300. Clark, 301. Clark, 302. Clark, 303. Clark, 304. Clark, 305. Clark, 306. Clark, 307. Clark, 308. Clark, 309. Clark, 310. Clark, 311. Clark, 312. Clark, 313. Clark, 314. Clark, 315. Clark, 316. Clark, 317. Clark, 318. Clark, 319. Clark, 320. Clark, 321. Clark, 322. Clark, 323. Clark, 324. Clark, 325. Clark, 326. Clark, 327. Clark, 328. Clark, 329. Clark, 330. Clark, 331. Clark, 332. Clark, 333. Clark, 334. Clark, 335. Clark, 336. Clark, 337. Clark, 338. Clark, 339. Clark, 340. Clark, 341. Clark, 342. Clark, 343. Clark, 344. Clark, 345. Clark, 346. Clark, 347. Clark, 348. Clark, 349. Clark, 350. Clark, 351. Clark, 352. Clark, 353. Clark, 354. Clark, 355. Clark, 356. Clark, 357. Clark, 358. Clark, 359. Clark, 360. Clark, 361. Clark, 362. Clark, 363. Clark, 364. Clark, 365. Clark, 366. Clark, 367. Clark, 368. Clark, 369. Clark, 370. Clark, 371. Clark, 372. Clark, 373. Clark, 374. Clark, 375. Clark, 376. Clark, 377. Clark, 378. Clark, 379. Clark, 380. Clark, 381. Clark, 382. Clark, 383. Clark, 384. Clark, 385. Clark, 386. Clark, 387. Clark, 388. Clark, 389. Clark, 390. Clark, 391. Clark, 392. Clark, 393. Clark, 394. Clark, 395. Clark, 396. Clark, 397. Clark, 398. Clark, 399. Clark, 400. Clark, 401. Clark, 402. Clark, 403. Clark, 404. Clark, 405. Clark, 406. Clark, 407. Clark, 408. Clark, 409. Clark, 410. Clark, 411. Clark, 412. Clark, 413. Clark, 414. Clark, 415. Clark, 416. Clark, 417. Clark, 418. Clark, 419. Clark, 420. Clark, 421. Clark, 422. Clark, 423. Clark, 424. Clark, 425. Clark, 426. Clark, 427. Clark, 428. Clark, 429. Clark, 430. Clark, 431. Clark, 432. Clark, 433. Clark, 434. Clark, 435. Clark, 436. Clark, 437. Clark, 438. Clark, 439. Clark, 440. Clark, 441. Clark, 442. Clark, 443. Clark, 444. Clark, 445. Clark, 446. Clark, 447. Clark, 448. Clark, 449. Clark, 450. Clark, 451. Clark, 452. Clark, 453. Clark, 454. Clark, 455. Clark, 456. Clark, 457. Clark, 458. Clark, 459. Clark, 460. Clark, 461. Clark, 462. Clark, 463. Clark, 464. Clark, 465. Clark, 466. Clark, 467. Clark, 468. Clark, 469. Clark, 470. Clark, 471. Clark, 472. Clark, 473. Clark, 474. Clark, 475. Clark, 476. Clark, 477. Clark, 478. Clark, 479. Clark, 480. Clark, 481. Clark, 482. Clark, 483. Clark, 484. Clark, 485. Clark, 486. Clark, 487. Clark, 488. Clark, 489. Clark, 490. Clark, 491. Clark, 492. Clark, 493. Clark, 494. Clark, 495. Clark, 496. Clark, 497. Clark, 498. Clark, 499. Clark, 500. Clark, 501. Clark, 502. Clark, 503. Clark, 504. Clark, 505. Clark, 506. Clark, 507. Clark, 508. Clark, 509. Clark, 510. Clark, 511. Clark, 512. Clark, 513. Clark, 514. Clark, 515. Clark, 516. Clark, 517. Clark, 518. Clark, 519. Clark, 520. Clark, 521. Clark, 522. Clark, 523. Clark, 524. Clark, 525. Clark, 526. Clark, 527. Clark, 528. Clark, 529. Clark, 530. Clark, 531. Clark, 532. Clark, 533. Clark, 534. Clark, 535. Clark, 536. Clark, 537. Clark, 538. Clark, 539. Clark, 540. Clark, 541. Clark, 542. Clark, 543. Clark, 544. Clark, 545. Clark, 546. Clark, 547. Clark, 548. Clark, 549. Clark, 550. Clark, 551. Clark, 552. Clark, 553. Clark, 554. Clark, 555. Clark, 556. Clark, 557. Clark, 558. Clark, 559. Clark, 560. Clark, 561. Clark, 562. Clark, 563. Clark, 564. Clark, 565. Clark, 566. Clark, 567. Clark, 568. Clark, 569. Clark, 570. Clark, 571. Clark, 572. Clark, 573. Clark, 574. Clark, 575. Clark, 576. Clark, 577. Clark, 578. Clark, 579. Clark, 580. Clark, 581. Clark, 582. Clark, 583. Clark, 584. Clark, 585. Clark, 586. Clark, 587. Clark, 588. Clark, 589. Clark, 590. Clark, 591. Clark, 592. Clark, 593. Clark, 594. Clark, 595. Clark, 596. Clark, 597. Clark, 598. Clark, 599. Clark, 600. Clark, 601. Clark, 602. Clark, 603. Clark, 604. Clark, 605. Clark, 606. Clark, 607. Clark, 608. Clark, 609. Clark, 610. Clark, 611. Clark, 612. Clark, 613. Clark, 614. Clark, 615. Clark, 616. Clark, 617. Clark, 618. Clark, 619. Clark, 620. Clark, 621. Clark, 622. Clark, 623. Clark, 624. Clark, 625. Clark, 626. Clark, 627. Clark, 628. Clark, 629. Clark, 630. Clark, 631. Clark, 632. Clark, 633. Clark, 634. Clark, 635. Clark, 636. Clark, 637. Clark, 638. Clark, 639. Clark, 640. Clark, 641. Clark, 642. Clark, 643. Clark, 644. Clark, 645. Clark, 646. Clark, 647. Clark, 648. Clark, 649. Clark, 650. Clark, 651. Clark, 652. Clark, 653. Clark, 654. Clark, 655. Clark, 656. Clark, 657. Clark, 658. Clark, 659. Clark, 660. Clark, 661. Clark, 662. Clark, 663. Clark, 664. Clark, 665. Clark, 666. Clark, 667. Clark, 668. Clark, 669. Clark, 670. Clark, 671. Clark, 672. Clark, 673. Clark, 674. Clark, 675. Clark, 676. Clark, 677. Clark, 678. Clark, 679. Clark, 680. Clark, 681. Clark, 682. Clark, 683. Clark, 684. Clark, 685. Clark, 686. Clark, 687. Clark, 688. Clark, 689. Clark, 690. Clark, 691. Clark, 692. Clark, 693. Clark, 694. Clark, 695. Clark, 696. Clark, 697. Clark, 698. Clark, 699. Clark, 700. Clark, 701. Clark, 702. Clark, 703. Clark, 704. Clark, 705. Clark, 706. Clark, 707. Clark, 708. Clark, 709. Clark, 710. Clark, 711. Clark, 712. Clark, 713. Clark, 714. Clark, 715. Clark, 716. Clark, 717. Clark, 718. Clark, 719. Clark, 720. Clark, 721. Clark, 722. Clark, 723. Clark, 724. Clark, 725. Clark, 726. Clark, 727. Clark, 728. Clark, 729. Clark, 730. Clark, 731. Clark, 732. Clark, 733. Clark, 734. Clark, 735. Clark, 736. Clark, 737. Clark, 738. Clark, 739. Clark, 740. Clark, 741. Clark, 742. Clark, 743. Clark, 744. Clark, 745. Clark, 746. Clark, 747. Clark, 748. Clark, 749. Clark, 750. Clark, 751. Clark, 752. Clark, 753. Clark, 754. Clark, 755. Clark, 756. Clark, 757. Clark, 758. Clark, 759. Clark, 760. Clark, 761. Clark, 762. Clark, 763. Clark, 764. Clark, 765. Clark, 766. Clark, 767. Clark, 768. Clark, 769. Clark, 770. Clark, 771. Clark, 772. Clark, 773. Clark, 774. Clark, 775. Clark, 776. Clark, 777. Clark, 778. Clark, 779. Clark, 780. Clark, 781. Clark, 782. Clark, 783. Clark, 784. Clark, 785. Clark, 786. Clark, 787. Clark, 788. Clark, 789. Clark, 790. Clark, 791. Clark, 792. Clark, 793. Clark, 794. Clark, 795. Clark, 796. Clark, 797. Clark, 798. Clark, 799. Clark, 800. Clark

Formosa	71	83	62	66
Fernandez (Argentina)	67			
F. de Vincenzo (Argentina)	55			
F. R. 263-3	265			
F. 67	67	66		
63	68	64	68	287-
(Argentina)	66	70	67	64
Flitz (South Africa)	67			
Clark (England)	64	67		
263-3	Callender	Spain		
67	4			
69	270	Min Nam		
65	69	69	67	R. Solis
5	65	69	70	J. Cabot
69	66	70	P. Thompson	
64	66	69	73	271
Australia	73	69	66	65
(Ireland)	67	68	68	70

**By ERIC TODD**

Furious at being beaten by David Lloyd and Clive Lloyd, who put on 110 in an hour — they scored 62 off five consecutive overs in the middle of the whirlwind — paved the way for Lancashire's seventh victory in the County Championship.

The county sayer, Leicestershire, they beat Yorkshire by 78 runs at Headingley and gave notice of intention that they intend to be among the honours at the season's stocktaking.

There is nothing like a good send-off to an innings in this class of cricket. The batsmen were equipped from most for that purpose. Engineer and Soallgrove put on 51 before Engineer was dismissed after 39 balls. On the eighth over, Snellgrove departed in the sixteenth for a century hit 28, with the total at 80. At the end of the 15th over he shared the attack, Lancs suddenly became beleaguered. At least as he became as ever they are likely to be a team when Clive Lloyd is on the premises.

Cooper, a medium pace bowler from the Bankfoot club who had played in two previous John Peel matches, made his debut with mixed feelings, even including ambition, as he ran up to bowl to Clive Lloyd. In three consecutive deliveries he returned the ball straight, and 12 while David Lloyd concentrated successfully on smoking Bore miserable. Nor until returning to the pavilion did David Lloyd, caught at mid wicket, find out that he was back in Lancashire and Yorkshire may have felt that they were in with some sort of a

But the last four covers were worth another 48 runs for Lancashire, the fortieth bringing two to Clive Lloyd to go with a run to hit off Cooper and another to Sullivan. Lloyd indeed might well have completed his century but he unselfishly decided to allow Sullivan to enjoy the last of his innings and collected 12 runs in another innings which almost defied description. Yorkshire lost Hampshire and

By CYRIL CHAPMAN

to Lever with only 25  
at Boryett and Calver  
In the other, bated  
and with profit at  
forshaking actually  
and running a  
produced some really  
strokes, including an  
of the duchess, and  
most surprised at  
even out low in Simmons  
the eighteenth.

and usual, was coolness  
and the fact that he  
battered by the Lydys,  
showed a superb fix  
and was living  
downed time fix  
by Lever of Simmons  
and by David Lloyd of  
the Glen Gl where  
Simmons decided that  
rely on his colleagues  
and Boycott all over his  
and the fact that he  
is not one of his better

was little to come after  
and Laurence, whom  
The estimated value  
18,000, of whom 12,238  
59,000, one of the highest  
and the fact that he  
for many years.

oucester—  
9 runs

1, in the shape of Mus-  
Sarfrax, made a belated  
Northamptonshire at  
yesterday bot Gloucester  
home by nine runs.  
shire had made 178 for  
and Mitoo put on 60  
first wicket, Knight hit  
three sixes, and  
7 with two sixes. North-  
re reached 51 through  
and Tait, lost six  
came in again with 53  
seventh, but then lost  
for 41 and fell short.  
made 40 not out.

### Record crowds attend

Essex yesterday lost their third successive John Player League match, and crashing defeat it was too at Worcester. They were dismissed for 124 in 35 overs and, imbued with maximum confidence, Worcestershire then thrashed them by eight wickets in the second innings. They won by eight wickets with four overs to spare, with Headley hitting eight fours in a dominating innings of 75. It was the first time that Worcestershire had batted second and they have won on each occasion.

Essex won the toss, and Ward and Taylor seemed under little stress as the opening partnership of 100 was built up. But in the next 10 overs six wickets fell for 46 runs and the Essex almost over before it was caught light for a wicket. In position so soon Worcestershire had to thank their young wicket-keeper, who, at the medium pace bowled, Hemmings, for a Sheffield Under from training commitments for this match and for a further one next Sunday.

Willcox stumped Ward for 19, which broke that solid opening stand, and then took three catches, one to dismiss Fletcher before he had scored. Hemsley claimed Taylor for 30, Barker (24), Fletcher and Boyce—four

Turner for 42 runs in eight overs, the best-ever performance in the Sunday game. In the 10th over, Turner saved face a little and the hundred was reached in the twenty-eighth over, but D'Oliveira bowled too tidily at one end to permit freak scoring.

Worcestershire could afford to make stately progress, and Turner and Healey did just that in the 30th over, when they made 40 runs to score 54.

The opening partnership, which had brought 162 runs against Essex to the country match on Saturday, ended at 78 when Turner was caught at mid-off after

# M I

... Sunday  
... sides the  
... er set and  
... oed the  
... mphs and  
... astonbury  
... Worcester  
... e; and on  
... me teams  
... winning  
... case of  
... ss.  
... the day's  
... y top (33  
... re a point  
... ire have  
... estershire.  
... rs. Sussex  
... l of the

se belongs  
rickets. At  
le ooded  
Jackman  
nd Surrey  
s a game  
er Surrey  
Lawrence  
ckets' for  
and they  
Fredericks  
ne Innings  
ny Lewis  
76 in 17  
ooded 20  
ine defen-  
the match.

shire  
as hard to  
Somerset  
the best of  
their eighth  
virgin and  
ground start,  
although  
for 34 and  
sets in his  
O'Keefe  
four overs.  
had had  
ly Lewis,  
a hope for

## ants v. Gloucester

[illegible][illegible]

Player		League	HR	PC
(15)	11	6	2	25
(16)	10	6	2	25
(17)	10	6	2	25
(18)	10	6	2	25
(19)	10	6	2	25
(20)	10	6	2	25
(21)	10	6	2	25
(22)	10	6	2	25
(23)	10	6	2	25
(24)	10	6	2	25
(25)	10	6	2	25
(26)	10	6	2	25
(27)	10	6	2	25
(28)	10	6	2	25
(29)	10	6	2	25
(30)	10	6	2	25
(31)	10	6	2	25
(32)	10	6	2	25
(33)	10	6	2	25
(34)	10	6	2	25
(35)	10	6	2	25
(36)	10	6	2	25
(37)	10	6	2	25
(38)	10	6	2	25
(39)	10	6	2	25
(40)	10	6	2	25
(41)	10	6	2	25
(42)	10	6	2	25
(43)	10	6	2	25
(44)	10	6	2	25
(45)	10	6	2	25
(46)	10	6	2	25
(47)	10	6	2	25
(48)	10	6	2	25
(49)	10	6	2	25
(50)	10	6	2	25
(51)	10	6	2	25
(52)	10	6	2	25
(53)	10	6	2	25
(54)	10	6	2	25
(55)	10	6	2	25
(56)	10	6	2	25
(57)	10	6	2	25
(58)	10	6	2	25
(59)	10	6	2	25
(60)	10	6	2	25
(61)	10	6	2	25
(62)	10	6	2	25
(63)	10	6	2	25
(64)	10	6	2	25
(65)	10	6	2	25
(66)	10	6	2	25
(67)	10	6	2	25
(68)	10	6	2	25
(69)	10	6	2	25
(70)	10	6	2	25
(71)	10	6	2	25
(72)	10	6	2	25
(73)	10	6	2	25
(74)	10	6	2	25
(75)	10	6	2	25
(76)	10	6	2	25
(77)	10	6	2	25
(78)	10	6	2	25
(79)	10	6	2	25
(80)	10	6	2	25
(81)	10	6	2	25
(82)	10	6	2	25
(83)	10	6	2	25
(84)	10	6	2	25
(85)	10	6	2	25
(86)	10	6	2	25
(87)	10	6	2	25
(88)	10	6	2	25
(89)	10	6	2	25
(90)	10	6	2	25
(91)	10	6	2	25
(92)	10	6	2	25
(93)	10	6	2	25
(94)	10	6	2	25
(95)	10	6	2	25
(96)	10	6	2	25
(97)	10	6	2	25
(98)	10	6	2	25
(99)	10	6	2	25
(100)	10	6	2	25

[illegible]

...the front-foot run-  
times by Alley, Denne-  
ruses (six four and  
three), while the  
ment. In the end Den-  
83, scored in 26 aver-  
age of the no-balls escape-  
ment in his 49

**SAILING**

**Smooth  
passage  
for Heats**

By PHILIP HAY

Winning three of  
prizes in the two A  
Cup classes, Edward He-  
this Cup team of ocean-  
made a smooth passage  
180-mile Cowes-Dinard  
last long-distance event  
of the Cup series. It was  
most of the way, with  
the stern and the wind  
except when it died  
down. But there was  
for the selectors from all  
the reserve, Donald Far-  
quillo, which beat all  
Admiral's Cup boats as  
Class I.

Arthur Slater's Pro-  
Whitby was third in  
the class while the other two  
made the team, Heath's Mor-  
and Bob Watson's Cerva-  
and second in Class  
II.

The moderate wind  
on the next it became  
enough to affect Harold  
of 180. The fastest of  
186 was Alan Bond's  
Mauritius, which was  
blinded in two minutes  
by the sun. The outright  
win was corrected time  
of the best corrected time  
of the 30 miles from  
Mornington, from Class  
I, a boat to the Sp-

...the design which  
...of the 30 miles  
...the 30 miles

**COWES-DINARD RACE (1)**  
Class I: 1. Gable 11  
2. 477 11 3. 478 11 4. 479 11  
5. 480 11 6. 481 11 7. 482 11  
8. 483 11 9. 484 11 10. 485 11  
11. 486 11 12. 487 11 13. 488 11  
14. 489 11 15. 490 11 16. 491 11  
17. 492 11 18. 493 11 19. 494 11  
20. 495 11 21. 496 11 22. 497 11  
23. 498 11 24. 499 11 25. 500 11  
26. 501 11 27. 502 11 28. 503 11  
29. 504 11 30. 505 11 31. 506 11  
32. 507 11 33. 508 11 34. 509 11  
35. 510 11 36. 511 11 37. 512 11  
38. 513 11 39. 514 11 40. 515 11  
41. 516 11 42. 517 11 43. 518 11  
44. 519 11 45. 520 11 46. 521 11  
47. 522 11 48. 523 11 49. 524 11  
50. 525 11 51. 526 11 52. 527 11  
53. 528 11 54. 529 11 55. 530 11  
56. 531 11 57. 532 11 58. 533 11  
59. 534 11 60. 535 11 61. 536 11  
62. 537 11 63. 538 11 64. 539 11  
65. 540 11 66. 541 11 67. 542 11  
68. 543 11 69. 544 11 70. 545 11  
71. 546 11 72. 547 11 73. 548 11  
74. 549 11 75. 550 11 76. 551 11  
77. 552 11 78. 553 11 79. 554 11  
80. 555 11 81. 556 11 82. 557 11  
83. 558 11 84. 559 11 85. 560 11  
86. 561 11 87. 562 11 88. 563 11  
89. 564 11 90. 565 11 91. 566 11  
92. 567 11 93. 568 11 94. 569 11  
95. 570 11 96. 571 11 97. 572 11  
98. 573 11 99. 574 11 100. 575 11  
101. 576 11 102. 577 11 103. 578 11  
104. 579 11 105. 580 11 106. 581 11  
107. 582 11 108. 583 11 109. 584 11  
110. 585 11 111. 586 11 112. 587 11  
113. 588 11 114. 589 11 115. 590 11  
116. 591 11 117. 592 11 118. 593 11  
119. 594 11 120. 595 11 121. 596 11  
122. 597 11 123. 598 11 124. 599 11  
125. 600 11 126. 601 11 127. 602 11  
128. 603 11 129. 604 11 130. 605 11  
131. 606 11 132. 607 11 133. 608 11  
134. 609 11 135. 610 11 136. 611 11  
137. 612 11 138. 613 11 139. 614 11  
140. 615 11 141. 616 11 142. 617 11  
143. 618 11 144. 619 11 145. 620 11  
146. 621 11 147. 622 11 148. 623 11  
149. 624 11 150. 625 11 151. 626 11  
152. 627 11 153. 628 11 154. 629 11  
155. 630 11 156. 631 11 157. 632 11  
158. 633 11 159. 634 11 160. 635 11  
161. 636 11 162. 637 11 163. 638 11  
164. 639 11 165. 640 11 166. 641 11  
167. 642 11 168. 643 11 169. 644 11  
170. 645 11 171. 646 11 172. 647 11  
173. 648 11 174. 649 11 175. 650 11  
176. 651 11 177. 652 11 178. 653 11  
179. 654 11 180. 655 11 181. 656 11  
182. 657 11 183. 658 11 184. 659 11  
185. 660 11 186. 661 11 187. 662 11  
188. 663 11 189. 664 11 190. 665 11  
191. 666 11 192. 667 11 193. 668 11  
194. 669 11 195. 670 11 196. 671 11  
197. 672 11 198. 673 11 199. 674 11  
200. 675 11 201. 676 11 202. 677 11  
203. 678 11 204. 679 11 205. 680 11  
206. 681 11 207. 682 11 208. 683 11  
209. 684 11 210. 685 11 211. 686 11  
212. 687 11 213. 688 11 214. 689 11  
215. 690 11 216. 691 11 217. 692 11  
218. 693 11 219. 694 11 220. 695 11  
221. 696 11 222. 697 11 223. 698 11  
224. 699 11 225. 700 11 226. 701 11  
227. 702 11 228. 703 11 229. 704 11  
230. 705 11 231. 706 11 232. 707 11  
233. 708 11 234. 709 11 235. 710 11  
236. 711 11 237. 712 11 238. 713 11  
239. 714 11 240. 715 11 241. 716 11  
242. 717 11 243. 718 11 244. 719 11  
245. 720 11 246. 721 11 247. 722 11  
248. 723 11 249. 724 11 250. 725 11  
251. 726 11 252. 727 11 253. 728 11  
254. 729 11 255. 730 11 256. 731 11  
257. 732 11 258. 733 11 259. 734 11  
260. 735 11 261. 736 11 262. 737 11  
263. 738 11 264. 739 11 265. 740 11  
266. 741 11 267. 742 11 268. 743 11  
269. 744 11 270. 745 11 271. 746 11  
272. 747 11 273. 748 11 274. 749 11  
275. 750 11 276. 751 11 277. 752 11  
278. 753 11 279. 754 11 280. 755 11  
281. 756 11 282. 757 11 283. 758 11  
284. 759 11 285. 760 11 286. 761 11  
287. 762 11 288. 763 11 289. 764 11  
290. 765 11 291. 766 11 292. 767 11  
293. 768 11 294. 769 11 295. 770 11  
296. 771 11 297. 772 11 298. 773 11  
299. 774 11 300. 775 11 301. 776 11  
302. 777 11 303. 778 11 304. 779 1

team event, at the final stage of the Wills International at Hickstead yesterday, scoring with four faults against eight after the two rounds.

The United States, who beat Britain in a jump off at Aachen, disappointed with 32 faults to finish second, behind the stable of Spain (35), Ireland (40) with Denmark sixth (50½). Sweden retired after the first round while the Italians declined the competition.

Double clear rounds for the home team by Alison Davies on The Maverick and Harvey Smith on Mattie Brown, clinched Britain's first team success of the season, although the outcome remained very much in doubt until the Yorkshireman put his horse over the final line. The season has not shown his brilliance of last term, repeated his first round zero.

Britain gained the edge, which was to prove decisive, in the first round with Peter and Alison Davies other coming from No Reply (Stephen Hadley).

On the second circuit Britain finished with a lead when No Reply had 12 faults (explained later by the horse's eye injury reasserting itself). But Butewant was able to clear the round after repeating his earlier four.

The German chances slipped badly when Askani hit the 5ft. 6in. Derby rail on the second round, one of which proved a problem throughout and he had one down at the treble. The fault was from the treble and impressively on Saturday and these were his first errors in three days. Then Winkler produced a clean round on Cloud, going clear once more on Torphy but this was matched with another splendid round from Mrs Breda and The German who, as at Barcelona and Aachen, proved unbeatable.

After Stenken, clear on Simba, but retaliated for Germany. Smith and Mattie Brown had the heavy responsibility of producing a clean round, but one error down for a draw, with one more error involving defeat. But the partnership, a shade lucky to finish second. The German who, as at Barcelona and Aachen, proved unbeatable.

PRINCE OF WALES CUP—Aachen, Germany. 1. Great Britain (4 faults); 2. Team results: 1. Great Britain (35 faults); 2. The Maverick (40 faults); 3. Denmark (50½ faults); 4. Ireland (40 faults); 5. Denmark (40 faults); 6. Sweden (retired); 7. Italy (declined); 8. Spain (32 faults).

# ACROSS

1. Why one may like Schubert, persistence? (7)
5. Sailor takes one girl for a maid (7).
10. Writer who opened the anion, perhaps (4).
11. Equivalent to getting sum right after so much French (10).
12. He throws a stone and it produces waves (6).
13. Blindfold poet has to close one eye only (8).
14. MPs aid oil negotiations with character-builder from parent body (8).
15. King in currency disaster (5).
17. Feel this might be one of five (5).
19. A charge which causes resentment (9).
23. Action requiring firm undertaking (8).

24. Cut right into the fish (6).
26. Reputedly fireproof girl makes a man turn red (10).
27. It runs with a musical sound (4).
28. Struck out when led astray by Eastern Prime Minister (7).
29. Grounded in New Zealand, loses one part of extra pay distribution (7).

## DOWN

2. First theatre in the round with upper circle for rich and musical (7).
3. Proving to be an ordeal (5).
4. Unsophisticated fool (7).
6. Boastfully describe as "a pound an ounce", perhaps (6).
7. Having no wings, they proceed slowly using tail-fights (4-5).
8. Each side may have two, but it can be a score (7).
9. Hardly where one expects to find combination playing car tanny (2, 3, 4, 4).
15. Rarely hit on it as it is refractory (9).
16. Blat with unlikely tale for rival (7).
20. What an actor or hookkeeper may do (5, 2).
21. First man in high position (7).
22. Discussion of what fashionable miss consumed (6).
25. Escape the clutches of girl—about time! (5).

Solutions tomorrow

## CROSSWORD SOLUTION 12.983

1. GOOD LISTENER  
2. AMUSEMENT  
3. HERETIC AN ARROW  
4. CANNY  
5. SATELITE PAT COU  
6. FENDERS  
7. EASEL  
8. ROMANTIC  
9. CRY  
10. TRUNCATED  
11. MUR  
12. ABSCISSA  
13. TOURISM  
14. ROMANOV  
15. OIL  
16. SNAKE  
17. FIRE  
18. RED  
19. EMBROIDER  
20. NEWS  
21. STATE  
22. MAN

QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 12



# Ulster may have 'new assembly'

By our Correspondent

Members of the Social Democratic and Labour Party who have withdrawn from Stormont, have not yet announced details of their proposed alternative assembly, but they are likely to meet other Opposition MPs this week to hear their views.

The six SDLP members, who have said that they will not go back to Stormont in its present form after the British Government refused an inquiry into the shooting of two Londonderry men by the army, have been supported by four members of the Nationalist Party.

## No cash —so boy may die

By our own Reporter

The parents of a Rhodesian boy, who has been given three weeks to live, cannot afford to pay for medical treatment in Britain.

The boy's father—a member of the banned Zimbabwe African National Union—fled to Tanzania with his family. Tanzanian doctors say that the boy, Israel Pasipanodya, aged five, needs specialist treatment for a progressive brain tumour, which can be supplied only in Britain, South Africa, or the United States.

British consular officials, after an approach by the Tanzanian health authorities, told them that a London hospital was prepared to treat the boy. There was unlikely to be any difficulty in entry to Britain, but the boy was obviously ineligible for free treatment under the National Health Service, they added.

In London yesterday, the Foreign Office said it had no money to help in cases of this kind, but it would pass on any assistance from other sources through its consular department. The boy's family has raised the money for the air fare.

## Stabbed girl saw 'shadow'

A squad of 60 police last night was searching for the person who stabbed Gail Ricketts, aged 16, and her boy friend in a dark woodland path at Torquay.

Gail told her parents before she died: "I was stopped by the tree for a cuddle and heard footsteps coming towards us. I told my boy friend to wait until they had gone past. All I saw was a black shadow and a tall figure."

Police said Gail of Headland Park Road, Paignton, Devon, was a friend, former boxing champion, Robert Mudge, aged 22, left the Shipway Manor Country Club soon after Friday mid-night.

They walked along a footpath that leads through a small wood. About 150 yards inside the wood they stopped by a sycamore tree—and seconds later Mudge felt a blow in his back which knocked him to the ground.

Then the attacker stabbed Gail in the stomach and walked off along the path, the police said. "It was only when the couple staggered towards the club they realised they had been stabbed."

Det. Chief Supt. Proven Sharpe, head of Devon and Cornwall CID, said Gail died of shock "following haemorrhage from lacerations to abdominal organs."

Police are still trying to identify the "teenage girl" whose body was found beside the M4 motorway at Slough, Buckinghamshire, on Friday.

### Adventurers

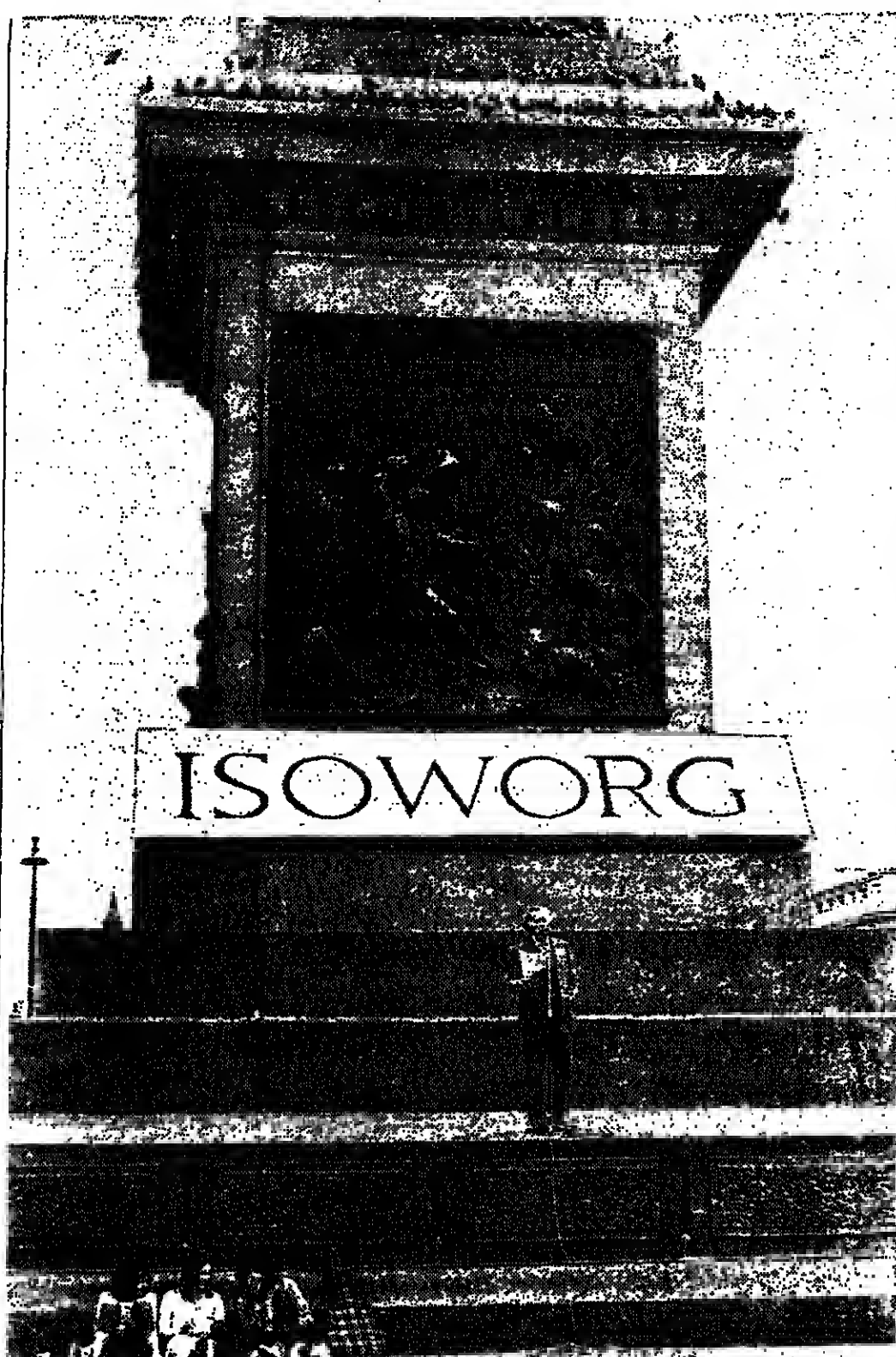
Edward Bradley, aged 6, and his brother Henry, 11, were missing from their home at Hayle, near St Ives, Cornwall, for almost 24 hours after going to buy ice creams. They said they had been on an adventure walk.

## Guidance for word blind

The Inner London Education Authority is to increase its help for children suffering from dyslexia—word blindness. It is hoped that this may encourage other local authorities to treat dyslexia as a special problem, and not a difficulty exaggerated by anxious middle-class parents as an excuse for their children's bad reading.

The ILA is to continue the special arrangements made for children when the Word Blind Centre at Coram Field, London,

## ISOWORG



Alone in the world... Count Henry Bentinck speaking in Trafalgar Square at the inaugural meeting of the International Society for World Government. Picture by Frank Martin

## Price restraint subsidy likely

continued from page one

Their only cause for sorrow was their failure—in spite of careful advance tactical planning between union leaders and MPs—to persuade the special conference to reject the advice of the platform and go for an immediate decision on entry. Indeed, so indignant was the anti-Market Draughtsmen's Association that its delegation walked out of the conference immediately after the card vote defeat, less than half an hour after the conference began.

Some of this hard-line indignation appears to have rubbed off on Mr Callaghan, who replied from the platform to the demand for an immediate decision, and who is known to have had a hand in persuading committed anti-Market unions, like the Post Office Workers' and the Public Employees, to support the NEC.

What the anti-Marketters are worried about is the clear field which is now open to the Government to campaign throughout the summer in support of entry, while the Labour Party remains uncommitted until the end of September. They fear that the delay will help the Government to

maintain the already apparent swing to public opinion towards Europe.

There is, therefore, already some talk among the anti-Marketters in favour of a move to induce the Parliamentary Party to take a decision before the summer recess. It is felt that this, coupled with the decision of the NEC a week next Wednesday, would be sufficient to justify a counter-campaign by the official Labour machine.

At the same time, the anti-Market group is considering ways of retaining the initiative in Parliament while the Commons conducts its four-day "take note" debate week. One idea being considered is a joint move by anti-Market Labour and Tory backbenchers to demand a Commons select committee on the terms of entry, with full powers to cross-examine Ministers and civil servants.

Mr Alf Morris (Lab., Wythenshawe) said last night that he intended to press for such a committee "to shed some light in the murkier aspects of the Government's crudely selective and partisan White Paper."

Our Industrial Correspondent writes: Most nationalised industries would face serious losses if they fell in with the CBI's plans for price restraint. The British Steel Corporation, the

Post Office, the electricity industry, the Gas Council, and British Rail are all planning increases this year, without which they would not only fail to meet their financial targets but would also sink into deficit.

The Government would ultimately have to foot the bill, either by giving them loans or by writing off some of their debts to the Government. Deficit financing of this kind would be contrary to the policy pursued by successive Labour and Conservative administrations.

If the Government adopts such a short-term expedient to get the CBI's proposals off the ground, it may also be tempted to ask public enterprises to look for short-term cuts in their investment programmes.

The pegging of public sector

prices would itself be an expansionary element in the economy, since it involves an additional outlay by the Government, which puts more money into the hands of customers of nationalised industries.

Most public enterprises, including the BSC, the Coal Board, and electricity and gas, would benefit from higher sales which a faster rate of economic growth would bring. This would help them hold prices steady, since they have plenty of spare capacity.

However, a higher rate of economic growth and a cold winter could bring production problems for coal and electricity, both of which were lucky to have scrambled safely through last winter.

Anthony Harris, page 18

## THE WEATHER

AROUND BRITAIN			
Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. Saturday:			
Area	Sun.	Rain	Max. Temp. (°F)
East Coast	11.0	0.0	66
West Coast	11.0	0.0	66
South Coast	11.0	0.0	66
North Coast	11.0	0.0	66
Central	11.0	0.0	66
London	11.0	0.0	66
Manchester	11.0	0.0	66
Birmingham	11.0	0.0	66
Cardiff	11.0	0.0	66
Edinburgh	11.0	0.0	66
Belfast	11.0	0.0	66
Sheffield	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66
Bradford	11.0	0.0	66
York	11.0	0.0	66
Lincoln	11.0	0.0	66
Derby	11.0	0.0	66
Nottingham	11.0	0.0	66
Leeds	11.0	0.0	66